Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 26—NO. 8147. PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY JUNE 22, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ailways and steamboats.

Oregon City Route.

[illegible] LATONA ON AND AFTER MAY [illegible] leave [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] P. M. [illegible] days, [illegible] P. M. Oregon City

and and Lacamas Route.

[illegible] after Monday April 12 the STR. TRAVELER [illegible] every day at [illegible] P. M., for Lacamas. Returning [illegible] Lacamas at 7 A. M., calling at Vancouver, and all intermediate landings. For freight or apply at dock or on boat.

W. S. BUCHANAN Master.

amette Steamboat Co's Str's

[illegible] NOMAH and CALLIOPE (Capt W H Pope [illegible] foot of [illegible] st. [illegible] daily at 2 P. M. for Vancouver, [illegible] Island as Wash[illegible] Van's Landing

For Tillamook.

[illegible] E. B. FIELD JOHN GABRIELSEN [illegible] make regular trips from Astoria [illegible] passengers [illegible] Tillamook [illegible] freight [illegible] O. R. & N. Co. [illegible] A. B. Field Astoria. Mail ship [illegible] PAULOS [illegible] Co. [illegible]

couver Transportation Co.'s

STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER.

[illegible] T. Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Van[illegible] at 6 A. M. daily Sundays excepted. For freight [illegible] apply on board at foot of Morrison street. [illegible] FING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

STR. "GEN. MILES"

leave Astoria on Saturday, June 26th, FOR GRAY'S HARBOR.

[illegible]

r Astoria—Fast Time.

STR. TELEPHONE

[illegible] MORRISON ST. TUESDAY THURSDAY and Sat [illegible] at [illegible] A. M. Sunday at 9 A. M. [illegible] Monday Wednesday Friday [illegible] connections at Kalama with N. P. R. R. to [illegible] Portland with O. & C. and Westside [illegible] connect at Oregon City boats, and Eastern trains.

E. A. SEELY Agent Portland.

SCOTT Prest. Telephone No. 81

gon R'y & Navigation Co.

E ONLY ROUTE TO THE EAST.

[illegible] tickets at lowest rates, and full and reliable [illegible] can be obtained only at

ASH STREET WHARF.

[illegible] for the East leaves Ash street every day at 3 [illegible] from the East arrives at 10:30 A. M. [illegible] Sleeping Cars run through to St. Paul, [illegible] Bluffs and Denison, and close connections made [illegible] Northern Pacific and Union Pacific trains at [illegible] eastern terminal.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

FROM PORTLAND.		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
at 12 Midnight, as follows		Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A.M., as follows:	
Friday	June [illegible]	Oregon, Thursday	June 3
Wednesday	June 9	Columbia, Tuesday	June 8
[illegible] Monday	June 14	State, Sunday	June 13
Saturday	June 19	Oregon, Friday	June 18
Thursday	June 24	Columbia, Wed'day	June 23
[illegible], Tuesday	June 29	State, Monday	June 28
Sunday	July 4	Oregon, Saturday	July 3

every fifth day thereafter until further notice.

Company reserves the right to change steamers [illegible] days.

Tō Astoria

[illegible]aco, Clatsop, Canby.

Mail Steamer [illegible] leaves Ash st. daily except Sun[illegible] 6 A. M. [illegible]

OLYMPIAN Leaves Ash st. at 6 A. M. Tuesday and [illegible] at [illegible] P. M. or Saturday running with [illegible] to Astoria Fort Canby [illegible] connection made by Olym[illegible] for Clatsop Beach

TO DALLES AND CASCADES.

[illegible] A. M. except Sunday

TO DAYTON AND BUENA VISTA.

[illegible] leave Portland at 6 A. M. Mondays, Thursdays [illegible] Vista and way points, returning leave Buena [illegible] Tuesdays and Fridays. Boats leave Portland at [illegible] Monday Wednesday and Friday, for Dayton [illegible] points, returning Tuesdays Thursdays and [illegible]

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

JNO. J. BYRNE Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

[illegible]thern Pacific Railroad

[illegible]ortest Line to Chicago & the East.

[illegible]ortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, [illegible]chison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Bur[illegible]ngton, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,

VIA

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS

E NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line Running

Passenger Trains,

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c)

Luxuriant Day Coaches,

Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge)

[illegible]om Washington and Oregon Points

To The East

[illegible] ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

[illegible] Portland at 3 P. M. daily arrive at Min[illegible] or St. Paul at noon, fourth day

PACIFIC DIVISION.

[illegible] leaves Front and G daily at 11:00 A. M., arrive [illegible] Tacoma 8:15 P. M., connecting with Co's boats for [illegible] on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland

ERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

[illegible] Connections. Time 2½ Days.

to San Francisco $32 to Sacramento $30

[illegible] connections made at Ashland with stages of [illegible]ifornia, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division.

[illegible]WEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
[illegible]	[illegible]:30 A. M. Ashland	[illegible]:15 A. M.
[illegible]	[illegible] P. M. Portland	[illegible]:25 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
[illegible]	4:30 P. M. Lebanon	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible]	4:45 A. M. Portland	10:05 A. M.

[illegible]lman Palace Sleeping Cars

[illegible] between Portland and Ashland.

[illegible] O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the [illegible] trains on the East Side Div from foot of F st.

West Side Division.

[illegible]WEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
[illegible]	[illegible] A. M. Corvallis	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible]	1:00 P. M. Portland	[illegible] P. M.

[illegible] connect with train of Oregon Pacific [illegible]

Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
[illegible]	[illegible] P. M. McMinnville	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible]nnville	5:45 A. M. Portland	9:00 A. M.

[illegible] tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up town office, cor Stark and Second streets, [illegible] for principal points in California can only be [illegible] at company's office, [illegible] Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or. [illegible] will not be received for shipment after [illegible] P. M. on either the East or West Side Division.

[illegible] KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

[illegible]

[illegible]AFETTE VALLEY TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA YAQUINA.

DAILY TRAINS

[illegible]

THE FINE A1 STEAMSHIP

YAQUINA

SAILS

FROM YAQUINA		FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tuesday	June 15
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tuesday	July 13
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tuesday	July 27

[illegible] company reserves the right to change sailing [illegible]

[illegible] and freight at reduced and moderate rates. [illegible] BOATS on the Willamette connect at Cor[illegible]

[illegible] further information apply to

C. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

[illegible]lectric Belt Free

[illegible] introduce it and obtain agents we will for the next [illegible] days give away, free of charge, in each county [illegible] a limited number of our German [illegible] Galvanic Suspensory Belts. Price $5. [illegible] positive and unfailing cure for Nervous Debility, [illegible] Impotency, etc. $500.00 Reward [illegible] every Belt we manufacture does not generate [illegible] current. Address at once [illegible] AGENCY, P. O. Box 178, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$30,000 WORTH OF

[illegible]ggies, Buggies, Spring Wagons, etc.,

To be sold before July 1, at prices lower than same class of work was ever offered in the market. We are bound to clear the Repository, if low Prices for First-class Work will do it.

Works and Repository: Twenty-Second and Thurman Sts.

NORTH PACIFIC MFG. CO. W. JACKSON & CO., Pro'rs.

LUBRICATING OILS

—FOR—

Harvesting Machinery,

THE PHOENIX OIL WORKS

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

Baker's AA Castor Oil, Cold Pressed Castor Oil, Castor Machine, Fairbanks's Extra Winter Strained Lard Oil, Extra No. 1 Lard Oil, Extra Heavy Harvesting Machine Oil, Mineral Lard Oil Columbia Engine Oil, Phoenix Golden Machine Oil, Extra Heavy Spindle Oil, XX Signal Oil, Pure West Virginia (15 cold test), Extra Skidde Oil, Refined Dogfish Oil, Phoenix Cylinder Oil, etc.

THESE OILS WE GUARANTEE

to the Trade and can be returned at OUR EXPENSE if not satisfactory

We carry the Largest Stock of LUBRICATING OILS on the Pacific Coast.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT BY

KELLY, DUNNE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS

PHOENIX OIL WORKS,

Factory, Twelfth st., bet. J and K. Store, 8 Front St. PORTLAND OR

Peruvian Bitters

Conquers

Death-Dealing Malaria.

Destroys

A Morbid Appetite for Stimulants

Cures

Dyspepsia by Removing its Cause

Restores

Health and Consequent Happiness.

Sold by all Druggists and Wine Merchants.

CHAS. KOHN & CO., Agents,

44 Front st., Portland, Or.

WILLIAM BECK & SON

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS

FIRE WORKS!

Roman Candles,

BOMBS,

SKY ROCKETS

TRIANGLES,

Fire Crackers,

LANTERNS,

TORPEDOES,

FLAGS,

Toy Pistols,

Fine Fishing Tackle,

SPALDING'S BASE BALL GOODS.

165 and 167 Second St.

[illegible]

Wholesale and Retail

Importers

FISHING TACKLE.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

[illegible] Portland, Or.

SAVE YOUR BUTTER

BY PACKING IT IN

PEORIA (ILL.) STONEWARE.

This Stoneware is entirely different from the ordinary ware and is made by the best potters in the United States. [illegible] perfect in shape and all [illegible]

Ware stamped PEORIA POTTERY

TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by all first class dealers.

CHAS. HEGELE & CO.

[illegible] BLOCK, PORTLAND

[illegible] Oregon, Wash. Ter. and Idaho

J. COLBERT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CARPETS,

[illegible] Rugs,

MATS, etc., etc.,

[illegible] and Yamhill sts. Portland, Or.

GARRISON'S

Sewing Machine Store

167 Third st. Portland

Agent for the White, Household, Domestic, American, and many other Sewing Machines. Come and see me or send for particulars.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP

—AND—

CATTLE WASH.

Mixes with Cold Water

JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.,

16 North Front St., Portland, Or.,

General Agents for Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Dakota.

SMOKE

"The Vaquero,"

"Estanella,"

"Guiding Star"

ALL [illegible]

First-Class White Labor Union Cigars,

MANUFACTURED BY

A. I. WEILER & CO..

20 North Front St., Portland, Or

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT HEALTH is [illegible] the Digestive [illegible] or the Bowels [illegible]

TARRANT'S

Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

WILL CURE CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.

It regulates the bowels and enables those of feeble digestion to enjoy their food. It relieves Fever. Cools the Blood is invaluable in Piles and Inflammatory Diseases, and is a justly esteemed Aperient for Children. Economical. Reliable. Elegant. [illegible] found in every household. Sold by druggists everywhere. Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., New York.

RUBBER GARDEN HOSE

EXTRA QUALITY WARRANTED

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER MFG CO.

W. F. BOWERS, Manager,

68 and 70 Front st. Portland, Oregon

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SPECIAL

FLAVORING

EXTRACTS

MOST PERFECT MADE

Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

CHICAGO ST. LOUIS.

POND'S EXTRACT

INVALUABLE FOR

BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, CHAFINGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, SORE EYES, SORE FEET,

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequaled—stopping pain and healing in a marvellous manner.

For Inflamed and Sore Eyes.—Its effect upon these delicate organs is simply marvellous.

It is the Ladies' Friend.—All female complaints yield to its wondrous power.

For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, Toothache, Faceache, Bites of Insects, Sore Feet, its action upon these is most remarkable.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS! USED IN HOSPITALS!

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation.

It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

IT IS UNSAFE TO USE ANY PREPARATION EXCEPT THE GENUINE WITH OUR DIRECTIONS. Used External and Internal.

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OUR NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

POND'S EXTRACT CO.

76 Fifth Ave., New York.

WASHINGTON.

The House Passes the Naval Appropriation Bill.

THE SILVER QUESTION COMES UP.

The President Reads Another Lecture to Congress on [illegible] Private Pension Abuse. Another Bond Call. Washington Notes.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from the assistant secretary of the treasury, submitting an estimate of an appropriation amounting to $8[illegible]714 for transportation of mails on non-subsidized railroads controlled by the Central Pacific railroad. Referred.

On motion of Townshend, of Illinois, the senate amendment to the pension appropriation bill was non-concurred in and Townshend, Wilson and Long were appointed conferees.

The house having resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill, rejected, yeas [illegible] nays [illegible], a motion made on Saturday by Goff, of West Virginia, to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee on naval affairs to report it back with an amendment making provision for completion of the double turreted monitors. The bill then passed.

Under the call of states a resolution was introduced by Henley of California, directing the prosecution of officers of the Union Pacific railroad company. Referred.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The house went into committee (Reagan of Texas in the chair) on the sundry civil bill. On a point of order raised by McMillen, the clause appropriating $68,000 for building a steam tender for the fourth lighthouse district was stricken from the bill.

Propositions submitted by Blanchard of Louisiana appropriating $10,000 for a revenue patrol vessel for use on the Mississippi river, and by [illegible] of Texas appropriating $85,000 for a revenue steamer for use on the gulf, were ruled out on points of order.

The paragraph relative to the bureau of engraving and printing having been reached, Dingley of Maine offered an amendment requiring the engraving of notes of the denominations of $1 and $2, and other denominations authorized by law.

Randall raised a point of order against the amendment, and in the course of his argument in support of the point he took occasion to deny the charges that the present administration had waged war on the silver dollar.

Weaver of Iowa said that while there was a difference of opinion as to the attitude of the administration toward the silver dollar it was clear that the secretary of the treasury had made war on $1 and $2 notes, in violation of the act of May 31, 1878. He did not charge that the secretary had done so willingly, but wittingly or unwittingly, he had violated the statute when he retired $1 and $2 notes and issued notes of larger denominations.

The point of order was sustained, and upon an appeal being taken the committee sustained, 8[illegible] to 8[illegible], the decision of the chair.

Warner of Ohio offered a similar amendment, which met with a similar fate. Warner then attempted to evade a point of order by modifying his amendment so as to authorize issues of $1 and $2 notes in place of mutilated and canceled notes of like denomination.

Randall raised a point of order against the amendment, also declaring that the avowed object of the proposition was to compel a different administration of law than was practiced at present, and therefore changed the existing law.

Anderson of Kansas stated that the amendment was in the exact language of the existing law. He did not think that a point of order should be raised against a proposition to compel the secretary of the treasury to obey the law.

Randall—I think he has.

Anderson—I think he has not.

Randall—The gentleman wants to compel him to do something, and I want him to exercise the discretion lodged in him by the existing law.

Anderson—The secretary has not obeyed the existing law.

Mills of Texas argued that nothing in the amendment was in contravention of the rules of the house.

Ryan of Kansas took the ground that the amendment was a sort of suggestion by the legislative body to the executive that it desired to have $1 and $2 notes re-issued, and nothing more.

Bland of Missouri said that the law on the statute book required the treasury to keep in circulation $346,000,000 legal tender notes. If this amendment were adopted the amount of legal tender notes would not be increased, but between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 would be piled up in the treasury. His policy would be to leave the legal tender circulation where it was, and make room for $1 and $2 coin notes issued upon silver. Silver needed legislation to get it in circulation; greenbacks needed none. The amendment, he contended, violated the existing law, because it chained the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. It was bad policy for those who advocated silver circulation to endeavor to drive silver out of circulation by compelling the issue of $1 and $2 legal tender notes.

The chair overruled the point of order, and then Warner advocated the adoption of the amendment.

Symes of Colorado spoke a good word for silver dollars.

Mills of Texas stated it was the intention of the banking and currency committee to call up certified bills as soon as the appropriation bills were disposed of.

Warner then offered an amendment of a similar purport, but pending action the committee rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The chair laid before the senate a copy of the credentials of re-election of Nelson W. Aldrich as U. S. senator from Rhode Island. Read and filed.

George, from the committee on judiciary, reported favorably the bill to remove the political disabilities of J. G. Flournoy, of Mississippi. The bill passed, the vote being unanimous.

Frye, from the committee on rules, reported favorably Edmunds's resolution, providing for such amendment to the rules as to admit of debate on a motion to reconsider. The resolution was agreed to and the rules were accordingly amended.

Plumb offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to how many entries of public land have been canceled for fraud, after investigation by special agent, and after due hearings, conducted in accordance with the rules of practice, from and during the year 1883 up to this time, and whether and what entries had been canceled solely on reports of such special agents, and whether any and what entries canceled for frauds have been reinstated on the taking of testimony, etc.

A resolution offered by Wilson of Iowa was agreed to, inquiring of the secretary of the interior as to the cause for the delay in replying to the recent senate resolution regarding the renewal of Indian traders' licenses.

On motion of Butler, the senate took up the bill to grant a right of way to the Cinnabar & Clarke's Fork railroad company through the [illegible] of Yellowstone park. Consideration went over until to-morrow.

The army appropriation bill was reported from the house, with a message of non-concurrence in the senate amendments and asking a conference. On motion of Logan, the senate insisted on its amendments, and the chair appointed Messrs. Logan, Plumb and [illegible] as a conference committee.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was received from the house [illegible] with a message of non-concurrence [illegible] On motion of [illegible] the senate insisted on [illegible] and ordered a conference.

The bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws was then taken up and [illegible] with.

[illegible] an amendment providing [illegible] lands not more than [illegible] ownership.

[illegible] an executive session the senate adjourned.

THE [illegible] RANCH CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Senator [illegible] has [illegible] to the court of claims the [illegible] the rancho Paroche Grande in California.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

In Vetoing a Private Pension Bill he Reads Congress a Lecture.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In vetoing a pension bill to-day the president says: "I am so thoroughly tired of this disapproving gifts of public money to individuals, who in my view have no right or claim to the same notwithstanding apparent congressional sanction, that I interpose with a feeling of relief in a case where I find it unnecessary to determine the merits of the application. In speaking of the promiscuous and ill advised granting of pensions which have lately been presented to me for approval, I have spoken of their apparent congressional sanction, in recognition of the fact that a large proportion of these bills have never been submitted to a majority of either branch of congress, but are the result of their consideration by a small minority of the members of the respective houses of the legislative branch of the government. Thus, in considering these bills, I have not felt that I was aided by the deliberate judgment of congress, and when I have deemed it my duty to disapprove many of the bills presented I have hardly regarded my action as a dissent from the conclusions of the people's representatives.

"I have not been insensible to the suggestion which should influence every citizen either in a private station or official place, to exhibit not only a just but generous appreciation of the services of our country's defenders. In reviewing pension legislation presented to me many bills have been approved on the theory that every doubt should be resolved in favor of the proposed beneficiary. I have not, however, been able entirely to divest myself of the idea that public money appropriated for pensions is the soldiers' fund, which should be devoted to the indemnification of those who, in defense of the Union have worthily deserved and who, in the day of their dependence resulting from such suffering, are entitled to benefit at the hands of their government. This reflection lends to bestow on pensions a kind of sacredness which involves the adoption of such principles and regulations as will exclude perversion as well as insure liberal and generous application of grateful and benevolent designs. A heedless disregard of the principle which underlies the granting of pensions is unfair to the wounded or crippled soldier who is honored in the just recognition of his government. Such man should never find himself side by side on the pension roll with those who have been tempted to attribute their natural ills, to which humanity is heir, to service in the army. Every relaxation of principle in the granting of pensions invites applications without merit, and encourages those who, for gain, urge honest men to become dishonest. Thus is the demoralizing lesson taught the people, that as against the public treasury, the most questionable expedients are allowable."

The president suggests the significance of the startling increase of pension legislation and the consequences involved in its continuance.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

CONFERENCE OF TARIFF REFORMERS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—About 100 of the democratic representatives who voted for consideration of the Morrison tariff bill assembled in the hall of the house to-night. Representative Bragg of Wisconsin was chosen chairman, and Representative Mc[illegible]rea of Arkansas, secretary of the conference. Speaker Carlisle opened the proceedings with a stirring speech, urging the members to stand firm in their purpose of tariff reform, and pointing out the necessity of united, harmonious action.

One of the congressmen offered a resolution instructing Mr Morrison to renew his motion to consider the tariff bill to-morrow. Considerable opposition was manifested, however, and as Mr Morrison himself expressed a desire to be left free to act in the matter as seemed best to him the resolution was finally withdrawn.

Mr Morrison then moved that tariff reform democrats select one member from each state to constitute a committee, which shall consider the advisability of issuing an address to the country, explaining the position of that element. The committee to report to another conference, to be held later in the present month. This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, mostly of a friendly nature. The resolution was adopted.

Then the discussion turned upon the present state of business in the house, and several chairmen took advantage of the occasion to impress upon the meeting the necessity of action upon some of their bills. It was finally decided to call a full democratic caucus for next Wednesday night, to agree upon future procedure.

I can state on the best authority that the democratic leaders regard last Thursday's vote on the Morrison bill as finally defeating any tariff legislation during the remainder of the session, and that any attempt that may be made to again call up the bill will be only for the purpose of more strongly emphasizing the principles of the tariff reformers.

INDEBTEDNESS OF PACIFIC ROADS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Some time ago the secretary of the interior made a statement to the secretary of the treasury in regard to the indebtedness of the Central and Union Pacific railroad companies to the United States under the provisions of the Thurman act, on account of moneys which had been diverted from the earnings of those companies to the Pacific Mail steamship company, in the form of a subsidy paid to that company. The secretary of the interior expressed the opinion that the railroad companies were indebted to the United States in an amount equal to 20 per cent of the earnings thus diverted. The amount thus due from the Central Pacific railroad company is stated at $[illegible]8,187, and from the Union Pacific railroad company at $8[illegible],224. The second comptroller of the treasury, to whom the matter was referred, has reported to Acting Secretary Fairchild that the Central Pacific company, so far as examined, show that there is due it for the years 1884 and 1885, for services over unsubsidized portions of the road, under the recent decision of the supreme court, several hundred thousand dollars. He calls attention to the act of March, 187[illegible], which he says seems to require the secretary of the treasury when called upon to pay claims due subsidized railroad companies, to withhold an amount equal to the amount of indebtedness of the companies to the United States, and also the probable cost of establishing that indebtedness in a suit at law, and in case the company does not assent, to cause suit to be brought, and to withhold payment until the suit is decided. The comptroller recommends that this course be pursued.

BRIGHAM YOUNG MARRIED A FOLSOM.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Folsom family has been brought into prominence by the presidential marriage. Some of the ladies of the Folsom family contracted well-to-do alliances, although none of them quite so distinguished as the Buffalo young lady. There was Amelia Folsom, who lived at Keokuk, Iowa, who wedded a prominent man who will live in history quite as long as Cleveland. Amelia Folsom is a cousin of Mrs Cleveland's mother. She went to Salt Lake City some years ago, where she met saints of the Mormon church. It is said that in face and form she much resembled the lady now in the White house. She was much admired by Brigham Young, the Mormon bishop, and consented to become his sixteenth wife. Brigham Young and Amelia Folsom were joined in celestial marriage in the temple. She was followed in the succession of marriages by Ann Eliza, seventeenth wife, who has since become famous by renouncing polygamy and revealing the secrets of the church. Amelia was the favorite of all of Brigham Young's wives.

BOND CALL.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A call for $4,000,000 in [illegible] per cent bonds will be issued this afternoon.

Following is a description of the bonds called to-day: Three per cents, issued under act of congress approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows: Fifty dollars, original number 136 to original number 1[illegible]7, both inclusive; $100, original number 1[illegible]2 to original number 1883, both inclusive, and original number [illegible]22 to original number [illegible], both inclusive; $500, original number 8[illegible] to original number 843, both inclusive, and original number 422 to original number 42[illegible], both inclusive; $1,000, original number [illegible] to original number [illegible], both inclusive, and original number 23,730 to original number [illegible], both inclusive; $10,000, original number 12,[illegible] to original number 13,344, both inclusive, and original number 28,20[illegible]. Total, $4,000,000. The call matures August 1.

OF INTEREST TO SETTLERS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The senate committee on public lands this morning discussed and amended Senator Mitchell's proposed amendment to the bill to amend the pre-emption and timber culture laws. It now provides "that nothing herein shall be construed as depriving holders of military bounty land warrants, or other land warrants, or other scrip at any time heretofore issued under or in pursuance of the provisions of any law of the United States, of their right to locate such warrants or scrip on public lands of the United States in the same manner as if this act had not been passed." In this form the committee will accept the amendment.

A RESOLUTION BY HENLEY.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Henley of California, to-day introduced the following resolutions in the house:

WHEREAS, It appears from published reports [illegible] the [illegible] railroad company [illegible] without the consent of congress [illegible] issue [illegible] $[illegible] in collateral trust bonds [illegible] collateral trust bonds, [illegible] paid dividends in 1883 and 1884, notwithstanding the existence of a gross floating debt [illegible] and [illegible] guaranteed interest [illegible] Oregon Short Line bonds, in defiance of the provisions of the law of 18[illegible], section [illegible] statutes at large therefor; be it

Resolved, By the house of representatives that the attorney general be and is hereby directed to [illegible] all officers of said corporations [illegible] criminally against whom there is sufficient evidence to warrant judgment or conviction.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Curtin got together his special labor investigating committee, and reviewed a portion of Gould's testimony. Hoxie's physical condition is such that he cannot appear before the committee, and it is very doubtful if a report will be forthcoming from the committee during this session of congress.

The president signed about fifty private pension bills to-day.

The president has sent to congress fifteen veto messages. Thirteen of the vetoed measures are private pension bills. The others are to provide for public buildings at Sioux City, Iowa, and Evansville, Ind. The messages have not yet been laid before the houses of congress.

TO TAX INCOMES.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The house committee on invalid pensions to-day agreed to amalgamate the substitute for the Blair bill pensioning disabled soldiers with the bill to increase the rate of pensions of soldiers who have lost a leg or arm, and to attach to the combined bills a clause imposing an income tax to meet the expenditure. This clause is patterned after the income tax bill introduced in the Forty-seventh congress by Gen Ewing. Statistics collected at the time the bill was introduced indicated that a revenue of $[illegible] per annum could be raised in this way.

REPORTED FAVORABLY.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Senator Vest from the committee on commerce, to-day reported favorably Senator Plumb's bill to authorize the Kansas City & Memphis railroad and bridge company to construct a bridge over the Mississippi river from Hopefield, Ark., to Memphis, Tenn. The committee has amended the bill so as to provide that if construction of the bridge is not commenced within one year the act shall be void.

TO AMEND THE RULES.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The senate committee on rules this morning ordered a favorable report on Edmunds's motion to so amend the rules as to allow debate on a motion to reconsider a previous vote. The report will be called for action immediately so as to allow debate upon Hawley's motion to reconsider the vote by which the railroad attorneys bill was passed.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Receiver of public moneys, Abram Hall, Miles City, Montana; J. C. Stoughan, surveyor-general of Idaho; G. W. Monroe, register of the land office at Bozeman, Montana; J. [illegible] Summers, Indian agent at Quapaw, Indian territory.

MORE BUREAU WORK.

Additional Copies of the Resolutions Manufactured at Corporation Headquarters.

SPRAGUE, W. T., June 20.—At a mass meeting of the citizens of Sprague and Lincoln county, held last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The interests of the people of Washington territory demand the connection by railway across the Cascade mountains of the eastern and western sections of the territory; and

WHEREAS, A declaration of forfeiture of the land grant to the Northern Pacific railroad company appertaining to the uncompleted part of its Cascade branch would most seriously embarrass the company and deprive it of the means to secure the capital necessary for the completion of the great Cascade tunnel and cause a suspension of the work on the remaining unfinished seventy [illegible] miles of road now under construction; and

WHEREAS, Upon the completion of the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific railroad depend on the one hand the development of the lumber [illegible] iron and other natural resources of the Puget Sound country, and on the other hand a cheap and direct outlet to the world for the productions of the vast fertile agricultural and pastoral regions of the eastern sections of the territory, as well as cheap fuel, building material, implements and other supplies for said sections;

Resolved, By the people of Sprague in mass meeting assembled, that we look upon the action by the senate of the United States of the amendment of Senator Van Wyck to the forfeiture bill of Senator Dolph as a great calamity to the people of this territory.

Resolved, Further that the passage by the house of representatives of the Dolph bill as amended by Van Wyck and its approval by the president would be a fatal blow to the most vital interests of every settler, mechanic, manufacturer, miner and citizen of the territory.

Resolved, That we look upon the action of the senate committee in adopting the Van Wyck amendment as having at heart only the interests of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, which company is now virtually monopolizing the traffic of the territory and keeping its people by excessive charges in bondage.

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against the declaration of forfeiture of the land grant to the Northern Pacific railroad company pertaining to the uncompleted portion of its Cascade division, and that we instruct our delegate to congress to give voice to this our protest.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of this territory are due to Senators Dolph and Mitchell of Oregon for their earnest efforts on behalf of the people of this territory in opposing the action of the monopolists of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company and the Union Pacific railway company.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Senators Dolph and Mitchell and Delegate Voorhees.

Committee on resolutions: S. Newman, George W. Hayes, W. D. Lettman, George B. Brooke, O. C. Jensen.

BUREAU WORK AT SPOKANE.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., June 20.—The following resolutions were unanimously passed at a large mass meeting of representative citizens held at the opera house in Spokane Falls, on Saturday evening, June 19th:

WHEREAS, The people of Washington territory promptly demand the connection by railway across the Cascade mountains of the eastern and western sections of the territory; and

WHEREAS, A declaration of forfeiture of the land grant to the Northern Pacific railroad company appertaining to the uncompleted part of its Cascade branch would most seriously embarrass the company and deprive it of the means to secure the capital necessary for the completion of the great Cascade tunnel and cause a suspension of the work on the remaining unfinished seventy five miles of road now under construction; and

WHEREAS, Upon the completion of the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific railroad depends on the one hand the development of the lumber and iron and other natural resources of the Puget Sound region and the development of manufacturing and other industrial enterprises, and on the other hand a cheap and direct outlet to the markets of the world for the products of the vast and rich agricultural and pastoral regions of the eastern sections of the territory as well as cheap fuel, building material, implements and other supplies for said sections;

Resolved, By the people of Spokane Falls in mass meeting assembled that we look upon the adoption by the senate of the United States of the amendment of Senator Van Wyck to the forfeiture bill of Senator Dolph as a great calamity to the people of the territory.

Resolved, Further that the passage by the house of representatives of the Dolph bill as amended by Van Wyck and its approval by the president would be a fatal blow to the most vital interests of every settler, mechanic, manufacturer, miner and citizen of the territory.

Resolved, That we look upon the action of the senate in adopting the Van Wyck [illegible] as having only the interests of the [illegible] Navigation company, which company is now virtually monopolizing the traffic of the territory and keeping its people by excessive charges in bondage.

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against the declaration of forfeiture of the land grant to the Northern Pacific railroad company pertaining to the uncompleted portion of its Cascade branch, and that we instruct our delegate to congress to give voice to this our protest in the halls of congress.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of this territory are due to Senators Dolph and Mitchell from Oregon for their earnest and untiring efforts on behalf of the people of this territory in opposing the action of the interests of the monopolists of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company and the Union Pacific railway company.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

Gladstone Delivers Another Great Speech in Scotland.

HOME RULE NOTES FROM LONDON

Terrible Tale of Shipwreck, Exposure and Hunger—The Napoleons at Peace—Honors for a Cardinal—Old World Notes.

EDINBURGH, June 21.—Gladstone addressed another large and enthusiastic meeting here to-day. In the course of his speech he said it was a kind of to be always compelled to plead for Ireland, but that this was due to the tories, who blocked the way so that the government could not get rid of the question and proceed to other business of the empire. He relied, he added, on the people's energy to clear the line now and allow the train of progress to go on to its destination. He denied having cheered Mr Sexton when the latter followed Mr Chamberlain in the debate on the home rule bill, and taunted him with ambition to be mayor of Birmingham. The premier reiterated his demand upon the marquis of Salisbury and the earl of Carnarvon to answer the questions he asked of them last Friday night, and said he thought Mr Goschen, formerly a liberal minister, would now make a good tory candidate.

Continuing, he said that he did not complain of the secession of Lord Hartington and Mr Bright. They were a small fraction of the liberal party. They had abandoned its traditions, which were honorable, regarding Ireland.

The land purchase bill was applicable at the time when he introduced it in the house of commons, but he had failed to receive the support of Lord Hartington and others. He did not think England and Scotland received it so favorably as they received the home rule bill. The cabinet were now free to reapproach the whole subject. If they continue in office the cabinet would carry out the home rule programme with due regard to their obligation. They desired to secure local self government for Ireland with perfect security to the imperial union. He had never, he declared, concealed his ideas from the country when a great crisis had come. People had had the audacity to say he had endeavored to force this question forward. Last autumn, he said, he foresaw an Irish demand which would sweep into the shade all other legislation. He foreshadowed but did not foresee that the demand would be so wise or moderate.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Continuing, Gladstone said: "It is not often in the history of countries that such opportunities arise. Rare, indeed, have they been in the case of Ireland,—the first, I believe, being the opportunity provided by the treaty of Limerick. Gentlemen, had that treaty been executed, the last 200 years would have told a very different tale, and this indelible blot of disgrace which the judgment of this civilized world has fixed upon England for her treatment of Ireland would never have been found to sully her brilliant and illustrious escutcheon. [Cheers.] I am sorry to say it was Protestant bigotry and national perfidy that trampled under foot the articles of that treaty. Such opportunities thus far have come at intervals of centuries—at the end of the seventeenth, at the close of the eighteenth, and now, at the close of the nineteenth century, I do not say an other opportunity will not occur. The case is now very different. You have put such weapons in the hands of Ireland—weapons of constitutional freedom and representative government—which she will know well how to use, and though you reject her prayer you do not thereby settle the difficulty, or even obtain an interval of precarious repose.

THE CASE OF AMERICA.

"Do you remember Burke's words? When the supporters of the ruinous American war said they were able to suppress the Americans, he said: 'The moment of military success will be the commencement of political difficulty, and if you do suppress armed resistance in America you never will be able to govern America.' I do not hold up to you the terror of civil war in Ireland. I leave that to Loyal Orangemen [laughter], who are flying through the country with rifles from Belfast to Boyne. [Laughter.] If there were any such terror as that you would have ten times enough force to suppress any such resistance.

"But, gentlemen, under the present system you never will be able to alter what has happened in the last six months, which has stamped upon our own history facts ineffaceable in themselves and certain as to their results. If that prayer is rejected you never will be able to govern Ireland again. You will find that disappointment will induce exasperation; social order will be more and more impaired; society will be disquieted and disturbed by agrarian outrages, the time of parliament will be filled with odious battles; coercion will be resisted if adopted, and again withdrawn, and the same miserable round of struggles will dishonor the history of our country. [Cheers.]

"To avert all these mischiefs we ask the country to listen to our prayer, reduced within the limits of reason and safety. We ask you to achieve victory for the best and highest interests of mankind." Loud and prolonged cheers in the midst of which Mr Gladstone resumed his seat, having spoken one and one half hours.

A QUESTION.

Replying to a question by an elector as to whether he favored a system of grand committees of parliament, to act as provincial councils for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales to discuss local bills which, when passed, should be laid on the table in the house of commons for a specified time, and if no objections be entered then carried to the house of lords without further discussion, Mr Gladstone said that subject was a long one, but he would discuss it with as much fullness as possible, perhaps in to-morrow's address.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, declaring that the electors of Midlothian have confidence in Mr Gladstone, cordially approve the Irish policy of the government, and welcome with enthusiasm Mr Gladstone's return to Scotland at the present crisis.

After the meeting Gladstone drove away with his wife and the Countess of Aberdeen, to an exhibition, followed by cheering crowds. Later in the evening a series of resolutions adopted at a mass meeting in favor of home rule were presented to Gladstone, who in a speech expressing his thanks said he hoped to see speedily an honorable termination of the enterprise. A slow termination would be painful and probably shameful. On the decision of the nation depended the question whether the termination should be an honorable one, or should leave behind rankling sores, which would tend for a long time to qualify any good done.

A LETTER FROM GLADSTONE.

LONDON, June 21.—Gladstone has written another letter to Mr Caine, which he concludes as follows: "As to the intentions of the government, I refer you to the speeches which I am about to make. Perhaps you will ascertain whether it is Chamberlain's intention to prosecute or to abandon his plan of last February for the purchase of Irish land." This letter has caused much comment, and it is expected that important revelations will soon be made.

Sir Robert Peel will contest Inverness borough as the Gladstonian candidate.

John Morely, chief secretary for Ireland, delivered a speech at New Castle this evening, in the course of which he said that if coalition succeeded in obtaining a majority Ireland would be in the same condition that the unionists feared for Ulster. He believed that crime would disappear from Ireland with the granting of home rule.

HOME RULE NOTES.

LONDON, June 21.—Parliament will be prorogued Friday. Dissolution will take place Saturday.

The [illegible] publishes what it says is a copy of a private [illegible] circular recently sent by the [illegible] of the supreme council to different [illegible] of the Irish Republican Brotherhood [illegible] the kingdom of Great Britain and [illegible]. The document fills a column of the [illegible] in fine print. The gist of it lies in the [illegible] to the effect that the Fenians in Ireland [illegible] for the present advantageous position occupied by the Irish cause, and in a statement that while Gladstone's scheme is in [illegible] because Ireland must have nothing short of independence, it is the duty of the Irish to support the premier in every way, in order to enable him to complete the step he wishes to take. The *Times* says the document is marked "To be destroyed when read."

ENGLAND.

A TERRIBLE TALE OF THE SEA.

LONDON, June 21.—The American ship Frank Pendleton, Capt. Nichols, from San Francisco February 18, has arrived at Queenstown. She has on board the mate of the British bark Arklow, Capt. Pye, from Manila for Montreal. The Arklow was in collision on May 8 with an unknown vessel, and was cut to the water's edge. The captain, his wife and child and ten seamen took to the lifeboat. The mate put off alone in a small open boat. It is feared that the occupants of the lifeboat were lost. The mate had a most terrible experience. He was for eight days without food, water or clothing, the supplies he had provided himself with having been lost by the capsizing of his boat. He clung to the keel for twenty four hours, and then succeeded in righting the craft. He hung up his shirt for a sail, and caught a few flying fish. In this manner he proceeded slowly for six days, looking in vain for a sail, and then became unconscious. While in this condition his boat was sighted by the Frank Pendleton, and he was rescued. The rescue took place on May 16.

THE NAPOLEONS AT PEACE.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A London cablegram says: The movement for expulsion of the French princes has had the effect of bringing Prince Napoleon and his son, with whom he had quarreled, together once more. The Bonapartists are now allied root and branch, and present a solid front to the public. It is nevertheless understood among adherents of the young prince that he holds his own claims, and is actively laying plans looking to the day when he may follow the third Napoleon's example, seize the throne and re-establish the empire. For the moment, however, peace has been restored to the Napoleon dynasty.

AN ELECTION DODGE.

LONDON, June 21.—Michael Davitt pronounces the so-called Fenian secret manifesto published by the *[illegible]* an election dodge. Davitt says the document was written by the ex-editor of an extinct Irish weekly paper, which pretended to represent the extreme nationalist views.

COMING TO THE YACHT RACE.

LONDON, June [illegible].—The English cutter yacht Galatea, which will contest for the America's cup with one of the big American sloops, will sail for New York Saturday.

CANADA.

HONORS FOR CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

QUEBEC, June 21.—Eight thousand persons assembled in and around Grand Seminary court yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the presentation by the citizens of Quebec to Cardinal Taschereau of an address and a purse containing $5[illegible]. On the southeast side of the court a large throne had been erected, over which was the motto "Corona aurea super mitram ejus." The windows of the seminary were almost hidden by flags among which were flags bearing the name of President Cleveland and the names of different cities of the United States. All Catholic and religious societies were represented. The pontifical guards formed a guard of honor. At 4:10 P. M. his eminence arrived in a carriage. Upon his ascending the throne Mayor Langelier approached and on behalf of the citizens read the address congratulating him upon his elevation to the cardinalate and presenting the purse. The cardinal replied thanking the citizens. He said he had good reason to rejoice at the honor conferred upon him in appointing a citizen of Quebec to his high office. He referred to the past and present history of Quebec from civil, military and religious points of view.

SPAIN.

NOTES FROM MADRID.

MADRID, June 21.—The government is contemplating the immediate construction of a number of speedy and powerful cruisers, to strengthen the navy.

In the cortes Senor Montero, supported by other Cuban deputies has presented a demand for concession of home rule to Cuba, with a provisional parliament. The demand is regarded as a step towards complete decentralization.

IRELAND.

MRS MACKENZIE RECOVERING.

DUBLIN, June 21.—Mrs Archibald Mackenzie, recently shot by her husband, the American vice consul here, is rapidly recovering from her illness caused by the effects of her wounds. When her husband commenced his attack upon her she covered her face with her hands, thus preventing fatal injuries.

GERMANY.

BIG WAREHOUSE BURNED.

HAMBURG, June 21.—The sugar and cotton warehouse of Paul Jacob, in this city, has been burned. Loss, $[illegible],000.

CALIFORNIA.

CHARGE OF PERJURY DISMISSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The charge of perjury against H. I. Wells alleged to have been committed while witness in the Sharon trial, was dismissed to-day because of lack of evidence to convict. During the trial Wells swore that he heard Sharon introduce Miss Hill to H. M. True as his wife, and he subsequently contradicted that testimony.

JOINED THE STRIKERS.

The thirty pattern makers of the Union iron works who refused to leave the works when the other iron workers struck Saturday last, came to the same determination to-day as the iron workers and walked out.

DEATH FROM DIPHTHERIA.

News has been brought here of the death from diphtheria, at Watsonville, of ex-Postmaster Backus's daughter, May Backus.

DISASTROUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., June 21.—A freight train on the California Southern railroad, ran off the track at Cajon, throwing the engine and fifteen cars off the track and injuring the fireman and the engineer. It is supposed the engineer is fatally injured. All east bound trains are delayed here on account of the accident.

EMBEZZLER ARRESTED.

SANTA CRUZ, June [illegible].—August Schiffer, wanted in Chicago to answer a charge of embezzlement of $12,000 was arrested here to-day.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEWS ITEMS FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 21.—Arrived, steamer Mexico from San Francisco.

Dolly Murray, a native of Helena, Montana, aged 24, was drowned on the [illegible]th inst, while attempting to cross on horseback the Skagit river. She was alone at the time of the accident and unfortunately took the wrong trail, and endeavored to cross where the stream was deep and rapid. The body floated some distance down the river, where it was discovered by Indians. The horse was found on the opposite side of the river, and on the pommel of the saddle was found a basket containing a small pet dog. The jury returned the usual verdict.

Arrived—Ship New York, from Liverpool, with steel rails for the Canadian Pacific railway.

MONTANA.

[illegible]

[illegible], June 21.—A ranchman, about 40 years old, named Charles Carpenter, was shot to-day at [illegible] o'clock at Gardner, on the Yellowstone river, by Alex Ferguson, a boy about 1[illegible] years old. A dispute about cattle grazing on the land of Carpenter was the cause of the shooting. Ferguson surrendered to Judge Whitson of Gallatin county. Carpenter was unmarried. Ferguson is a Scotchman, and came here a year ago. A coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow.

STATE DISPATCHES.

BOY DROWNED AT LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE, June 21.—Roy Brown, a bright little boy aged about 10 years, was drowned in the river at this place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, while bathing. The body has not been recovered.

Mrs Cleveland Sips Champagne.

Cleveland Leader.

Mrs Cleveland's reign will probably not be like that of Mrs Hayes. She sipped champagne at the wedding supper, and thus shows that she is not a teetotaler.

For constipation and pain under your breastbone use Dr. Henley's Dandelion Tonic.

THE EAST.

Many Persons Burned to Death in Boston.

A GRAND BUT TERRIBLE SCENE.

The Missing Anarchist Parsons Surrenders—Grave Charge against a Preacher—Arrival of a Papal Embassy—Etc.

BOSTON, June 21.—A terrific fire, accompanied by loss of life, this afternoon destroyed the New England institute fair building, on Huntington avenue. The building was built by the New England manufacturers' and mechanics' institute, for exhibition purposes, at a cost of nearly $500,000. Last winter it was purchased by the Metropolitan Street Railway company for $300,000, and has since been used as a place for storing and repairing cars. So rapidly did the flames spread that before the first engine had arrived the immense roof had fallen, and the building was a roaring mass of flames. The flames refused to surrender until they had conquered everything combustible within the building. The work of rescue was attended with great danger. The charred remains of two men were brought out, and are thought to be those of William Taylor and a man named Frost, both carpenters. It is believed other bodies are buried in the debris, as several workmen are missing. All is confusion, and no correct statement of the loss of life can yet be made. Flames are still burning in the interior of the building, of which nothing is left standing except the lower portion of the walls.

EIGHT BODIES RECOVERED.

There were many men inside when the fire broke out, and all rushed to the rear windows. Most of them were helped out, but while a rush was being made to one of the windows, at which a scorched and bleeding face was seen, the person who had been looking out fell back into the seething mass and was past all help. A colored man, name unknown, went back into the building to save some property and was not seen to come out again. Chester L. Hazeltine and E. L. Farren had plenty of opportunity to escape, but endeavored to pull out some cars and were frightfully burned.

While thousands of spectators were viewing from neighboring roofs the magnificent spectacle a horrible tragedy was being enacted within, although out of sight and unknown to the throng. After the flames had been sufficiently extinguished, search was begun among the charred ruins for possible victims, and up to 9 P. M. eight dead bodies had been removed, most of them burned beyond recognition. It is believed that there are at least four more bodies in the ruins.

Inside the building were 400 horsecars, fully repaired, each worth $700. Repairs and refurnishing of the building amounted to about $50,000. The total loss is about $400,000.

The burning of the vast building was one of the grandest sights seen in this country since the great fire of 1872. The wind blew freshly and added much to the power of the flames as they rapidly swept from one part of the building to the other.

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS.

THE MISSING ANARCHIST SURRENDERS.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The cases of the six anarchists, Spies, Fielden, Lingg, Engell, Fischer and Neebe, for the murder of Officer Deegan on the night of the Haymarket massacre were called in the criminal court before Judge Gary this morning. The counsel for the prisoners withdrew the plea of "not guilty" and entered a motion to quash the indictments. After hearing the arguments the court overruled the motion. The defense then made a motion for a separate trial for each of the six prisoners on the ground that serious evidence against one of the defendants might be taken as criminating all. The court expressed the view that the rights of none of the defendants would be put in jeopardy by a joint trial and he overruled the motion and directed the trial to proceed. The defense renewed the plea of "not guilty" and the work of obtaining jurors was at once entered upon.

A profound sensation was produced in the criminal court shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon by the appearance of Parsons, the fugitive anarchist, for whom the police have been searching since the night of the Haymarket massacre. He drove up to the criminal court building and alighting ran up the steps quickly to the criminal court, to the astonishment of the court and police officials. It appears that Black, counsel for the anarchists, saw Mrs. Parsons Saturday, and urged that if she knew of her husband's whereabouts to urge him to return for trial. He was so thoroughly disguised when he made his appearance in court that very few acquainted with him could have known him. It is known now that he has been hidden within 100 miles of Chicago since the night of the Haymarket massacre. As soon as he had put in appearance Black asked that his trial should take place with the other six in court.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST A PREACHER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Rev. Waldo Messaros, a well known preacher, and pastor of the Northwestern Independent Presbyterian church of this city, was arrested to-day for an alleged attempt to commit a criminal assault upon the wife of Charles W. Coulston, both of whom are members of the congregation over which Messaros has charge. At the hearing testimony for the prosecution went to show that the pastor called at the Coulston dwelling this morning, and after being ushered into the parlor seized the lady roughly and attempted an atrocious assault upon her; that after an alarm was given, the husband, Mr. Coulston, and Dr. Butcher, the family physician, on one side, and Rev. Messaros on the other, engaged in a fierce hand-to-hand struggle, during which one of the pastor's thumbs was bitten so hard as nearly to sever it. The minister declares the whole a trap to laid ensnare him.

ARRIVAL OF THE PAPAL EMBASSY.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The steamers Servia and Holland arrived this morning from Liverpool. The Servia has on board the pontifical delegate, Monsignor Stanfers, and Count Mucciola, of the noble guard, who bring the scarlet beretta and zucchetta to Cardinal-Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore.

The papal embassy were met down the harbor by a committee and escorted to the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City, where a special car was in waiting to take them to Baltimore. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Zuchitta will be presented to Archbishop Gibbons by the noble guard, Count Muccioli. The ceremony will be private and without the pomp and display that will accompany the investiture of the beretta, which will take place in the cathedral June 30.

BAYARD ON THE FISHERY QUESTION.

BOSTON, June 21.—Secretary Bayard, in reply to the resolutions by the state legislature relative to the fishery question, says: "The resolutions shall be duly placed on the files of the department. The subject to which they relate has been for some time solicitously considered by the executive department of this government, and I believe I am justified in saying that the interests and rights of American citizens engaged in fishing will be intelligently cared for, and that no opportunity has been omitted to secure their ample vindication under the existing laws and treaty stipulations."

MACKAY A VICE-PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, June 21.—John W. Mackay, of San Francisco, New York and Paris, and one of the board of directors of the American exhibition to be opened in London in 1887, has been appointed its vice-president for the far West.

JUDGE DAVIS BEYOND RECOVERY.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 21.—At a consultation of Chicago and Bloomington physicians held here to-day Judge David Davis was pronounced beyond recovery.

TREATIES RATIFIED.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The senate has ratified an extradition treaty with Japan, and one for a resurvey of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

SPORTING NOTES.

BASEBALL.

DETROIT, June 21.—Chicago 1, Detroit 4.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Washington 3, New York 6.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Athletic 8, Brooklyn 7.

STATEN ISLAND, June 21.—Baltimore 1, Metropolitans 4.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 3.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—Louisville 2, Pittsburg 8.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

BRIGHTON BEACH, June 21.—First race, for maiden three-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, seven-eighths mile—Sandoval won by two lengths, Bill Brien second, Voucher third; time, 1:32¾.

Second race, for all ages, selling allowances, three-quarters mile—Lute String first by three lengths, Calthcart second, Warwhoop third; time, 1:17.

Third race, selling allowances, three-quarters mile—[illegible] won by half a length, Barney second, Joe Howell third; time, 1:17.

Fourth race, Manhattan hotel stakes, mile and a quarter—Earnest won by half a length, Keokuk second, four lengths ahead of Delilah, third; time, 2:12¼.

Fifth race, handicap for all ages, mile and an eighth—Olivette won by two and a half lengths, Ex-Treasurer second, Weaver third; time, 1:58½.

Sixth race, for all ages, one mile—Pink Cottage won by half a length, Pilot second, Bessie B. third; time, 1:44.

GEN. GEO. H. THOMAS.

ASTORIA, June 18, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In your issue of June 16th, you occupy nearly a column in defense of Lincoln, against the charge of cold neglect toward Gen. Thomas, because of his southern birth and former political sentiment. This charge against Lincoln is too trivial and too contradictory to his public life and character to need refutation.

Had any refutation been needed, your citation of the fact that Thomas was made a brigadier before Meade, Sedgwick, C. F. Smith, Hancock, and other worthy Northern men, and his continued (though merited) promotion in rank throughout the war, would have been sufficient. Had you not taken the occasion to reflect discredit on Thomas's military record, this article would not have been penned. The foundation of Lincoln's temple of fame is not so insecure as to need to be patched up by the fragments you seek to make of the monument erected to Thomas's military glory. The foundation of both are laid deep and strong in history, and the heart of every patriotic American citizen.

We are led to suppose from your statements that Grant, Sherman and Cox were in accord in their estimates of Gen. Thomas, and are then told by Cox that Schofield was an "abler and more energetic soldier" than Thomas. If Sherman's estimate was the same, why did he, as you state, "place Gen. Thomas in supreme command to resist Hood's invasion of Tennessee?" If Sherman thought Schofield (and I am not seeking to detract from Schofield's well-earned laurels) abler and more energetic than Thomas, why did he subordinate him to his command? Again Gen. Cox tells us that "a man who suffers an enemy but 44,000 strong to chase him from the Alabama line to Nashville, when he has 47,000 excellent troops at his disposal, is too slow a soldier to be called the most brilliant and successful soldier of the war." This statement does not apply to Gen. Thomas. Those wishing to know the truth are referred to Johnson's Cyclopedia, Vol. 4, page 885, where, in an article entitled George H. Thomas, it is stated: "Thomas was detached September 27, 1864, and placed in chief command in Tennessee. By November 5, 1864, Hood was encamped along the banks of the Tennessee river with a force of some 50,000 men, of all arms. The Fourth and Twenty-third corps were on their way back to Thomas, whose effective force at Nashville was now less than 25,000.' Vol. 3, page 711, under title of "Battle of Nashville," "Hood's advance appeared before Nashville by noon of December 2, and by the morning of the 4th he had established his lines in front. By this time the command of A. J. Smith had arrived from Missouri, and Steadman, with 5000 men, and Morgan's division from Chattanooga, which, with convalescents and one year recruits, raised the effective force of Thomas to nearly that of Hood, leaving the latter, however, still superior in cavalry," Thomas having been stripped to outfit Gen. Sherman's column.

We thus see that at no time did Thomas's force exceed that of the enemy. We see, too, that Thomas's army was composed of fragments hastily gathered, which had never fought together before as an army, while Hood's force was composed of veterans who had fought together against Sherman all the way from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Yet the world knows that Thomas achieved one of the most complete and brilliant victories of the war. The effects of this battle are briefly and fairly described on page 258 of Barnes's School History of the United States. "For the first time in the war an army was destroyed. The object which Sherman had hoped to obtain when he moved upon Atlanta was accomplished by Thomas 300 miles away."

All honor to Grant and Sherman as the chief commanders of the Union armies, but they had no abler lieutenant than George H. Thomas.

We are told in your article that Thomas was too slow to execute an offensive campaign or conduct a vigorous pursuit. The pursuit which followed the battle of Nashville, resulting in the destruction of Hood's army of 50,000 men, sufficiently refutes this charge.

No circumstance of the war probably, called for quicker perception, more prompt action, or cooler judgment than the breaking and rout of the Union right and center at Chicamauga. But Thomas was equal to the occasion. Right nobly did he respond to the call. What would have proved the destruction of a weaker man proved his opportunity for glory. Cut off from his commander, obliged to change front in the midst of battle and meet and successfully resist a foe elated with success and more than twice his own numbers, he acquitted himself in such a manner as to gain for him the title "The Rock of Chickamauga." Grant accords Thomas high praise in his memoirs by saying, 'I do not think Thomas could have accomplished what Sherman did from Chattanooga to Atlanta, but had Thomas been in Johnston's place, neither Johnston, nor Sherman, nor any other man could have done better than he." And this was Grant's severest criticism of Thomas. Although Grant thought to remove Thomas just before the battle of Nashville, and actually went as far as Washington from City Point to take command at Nashville on December 15, 1864, he was one of the first to perceive that Thomas' policy was right, and hastened to acknowledge the same to Thomas by recording that Hood's defeat vindicated Gen. Thomas' judgment.

But that "intelligent and competent critic," Cox, says, "good luck, and not the good generalship of Thomas caused his success in the Nashville campaign." This is an insult to common sense. He says Hood made a mistake, and by this streak of luck Thomas succeeded. Just as fairly say Grant deserves no credit for Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, because Bragg committed a blunder in detaching Longstreet with 20,000 men, giving Grant the victory through luck. Thomas's patriotism shines the more brightly when we consider his southern birth, and the fact that he was junior major in the regiment in which A. S. Johnson was colonel, R. E. Lee lieutenant colonel, and W. J. Hardee senior major. In spite of birth and association he resolved to stand true to the Union, and to but few men does the Union of to-day owe more.

C. A. M.

IDAHO.

Grasshoppers have appeared a little too numerous in the Boise valley.

The Lewiston *Teller* gives the following account of the hanging of the murderer, Warlick, at Mt. Idaho: On Wednesday afternoon at about 1 o'clock the doomed man was swung off in the presence of about thirty persons. His neck was broken immediately. The convicted man made no statement to the spectators and met his fate with seeming fortitude. In eight minutes from the time of the drop he was pronounced dead, and his body was taken down and buried before 6 P. M.

ARSON WITH MURDER INTENT.

On Saturday night a man on Camas prairie named Abe White set fire to the house and barn of a Mr. Butler, a near neighbor, which consumed the barn and a horse that was inside, and would have also consumed the house, but not Butler been aroused by the light of the burning barn. Butler, on going to the door, found it locked from the outside. He managed to escape from a window and discovered that his house was also on fire. He managed to extinguish it, but he could not save his barn. The two buildings were some distance apart. Shavings saturated with coal oil were found about the house and all appearances indicated that it was the intention to burn Butler's house and him with it. White has been arrested and lodged in the Mt. Idaho jail. The men had some difficulty with each other.

The Coeur d'Alene Mines.

Murray Record.

The snow on the summit between Mullen and the St. Joe is still ten feet deep.

Frank Lungren and Lewis Rice have started to run an 80-foot tunnel for an interest in a claim on Bonanza gulch. They have assays from that showing 250 to 400 ounces.

Probably the prettiest specimen of quartz showing native silver ever brought to Murray came from Blake Bros.' location, an extension of the Polaris. Eugene Klein has it on exhibition, being given to him by A. R. Thompson, who got it at the mine.

Elias Forsman came in Wednesday from Nigger prairie, and will return immediately after securing tools for working his mines. He and his partner, John Lamont, are driving a tunnel on the "I. F." Mr. Forsman speaks highly of the mines and prospects which he has seen. The I. F. shows galena in black spar near the surface. The cross-cut at the end of the 200-foot tunnel in the Hunter is now thirty-five feet long and still the walls are not reached. Recent assays run up to the astonishing figure of 850 ounces. Pat McGraw's Daisy shows 200 ounces about fifty feet in. Speaking in a general way, Mr. Forsman says the mines in that vicinity are more than meeting the earlier anticipations of prospectors.

The Collegian Idle Talk and That.

London Punch.

Undergraduate (fresh from the schools)—"By Jove! a white tie suits me so well I think I shall go into the church."

"THE END OF SATAN."

Victor Hugo's Great Poem Published After His Death, Still Incomplete.

Written Thirty Years Ago and Traversing the Same Ground as Milton's Paradise Lost—A Few Passages Translated.

The second volume of the posthumous works of Victor Hugo has just appeared in Paris. It is entitled "La Fin de Satan," and, aside from the very great importance which must attach to the appearance of any unpublished work of the greatest poet of the age, the book has an especial interest for readers of English in the fact that a considerable part of it traverses the same ground as one of the grandest works of the imagination in our language, Milton's "Paradise Lost." Even from the few fragments of the work which have as yet found their way to this country it is possible to gain a vivid idea of the scope and spirit of the work. It was written between 1854 and 1860, when Hugo's productive genius was at its height. It was never fully completed and portions of the story are altogether lacking; but even in the unfinished state in which it must go to the world, "The End of Satan" will take a high place in the works of the French master.

We are indebted to the Boston *Advertiser* for a rough translation of a few passages. The original is in sonorous rhymed iambics. In following the first extract the reader may make a mental comparison of the images employed by the French poet in dealing with his theme with those used by Milton when he pictured Satan.

Hurled headlong flaming from th' ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition.

Early in Hugo's poem the picture of Satan thrust down into the abyss is almost necessarily drawn. The fallen angel has been cast into the depths of space; the stars are disappearing one by one to his eyes, and the sun itself dies and goes out for him:—

Above, the sun hangs dying there in space;
Far through the dismal gloom, airless and blank;
It [illegible]; a slow and sad o'erthrow.
How sinister its roundness in the night!
And in the sombre silence one may see
Ulcers of fire in leprosy of shade.
A dead world's ember it! Torch blown out by God!
But in its crevices some fires still glow,
As through a drunkard's rifts a soul might show!
From time to time a crawling central flame
O'erflows its cleft; and from each crater's mouth
Leap shuddering blades of fire, which vanish now,
Like silent dreams, in trembling to their death.
The star grows black. The weary archangel,
Voiceless and breathless quite, bends his fierce eyes
Upon the sun, stretched in death's agonies.
It dies, but struggles! From deep shadowed mouths
It spews forth momently to obscurity
Red billows, fiery blocks, mountains of smoke,
Great rocks still glowing with primeval fires;
As if the giant form of life and light,
Choked by the fatal fog where all must die,
Should die not yet without its utmost [illegible],
Spitting his lava in the face of night!
Now sound and shape expire, and leave
The black, dead unity of blindness.
Above the [illegible] the spectre Nothing soars.

And Satan sees that like a wrecked ship's mast
Storm tost, he dies, the corded and drowned prey
Of deluge and the darkness; and he folds
His great wings, firmly clawed, and wrings his hands.
The star goes out.....

Now near the skies, upon the gulf's dim brink
Where naught doth change, a feather white and pure
Fallen from th' archangel's wing, rests, trembling, faint.

An angel from whose front the dazzling dawn
Was born, the feather sees and lies with it
On high, fixing his gaze on heaven sublime:
"Lord, shall this, too, sink down the dark abyss?"
God turns, with being and with life absorbed,
And says: "Cast not that down which hath not fallen!"

The fancy of Hugo has caused to spring from this rescued feather from the wing of Lucifer the portion of the poem which, begun in heaven, descends to earth and recounts the deluge and the life and death of Christ. The description of the deluge we may render thus:

All things have disappeared. Wave mounts on wave.
God reads the book of fate. All is destroyed.
Above the clouds, each on next, rolls the [illegible],
As turn the leaves of that dread register.
The abyss alone doth know, in its dark depths,
Where now are man, the voices and the bliss.
The cedars tall are sea-wrack on the deep;
The wave ransacks the cavern where the beast
Lies stretched; bird after bird sinks fluttering down.
One might have phantoms seen that houses seemed,
Cities, and misshaped palaces, the ghosts
Of temples, and the domes sapped by the waves.

* * *

The watery gulf swells 'neath a shadowy vault.
And sometimes, through the storm, afar is seen
A black box on the wan horizon swim,
As if a coffin floated in this tomb.
The roaring whirlpools roll their foam in clouds.
Some gleams of light are smouldering in the flood;
'Tis neither day nor night. Sobs and shadow!
Day breaks no more. The dawn is swallowed up
In the abyss. In heaven, the sun and moon,
Transformed to unknown gulfs, no more are seen.
What seems the dread immensity's black mouth
Spouts forth the rain with loud and fearful noise.
The clouds and winds writhe past. From o'er the gulf
A cry as of eternal horror sounds.
The sound hath ceased. The storm folds up its wings.
Upon the highest mountain top that stands,
The enormous wave at last hath stopped its course;
The element its mystery knows, its bound.
The last mad eagle in the last wave drowns;
—No more.—No life is in the punished world,
The flood is hushed in shadow; done its work!
And silence fills the mournful space around,
The earth, a watery globe hung in the skies
With neither voice nor stir, nor sound, nor light
Is like a great tear trembling in the night.

The poet goes on to depict the breaking of the light at last through the gloomy vermilion of the horizon, and the steady falling of the waters, leaving naked upon the earth the frightful rubbish of death; the wind breathes once more upon the earth, and the herbage starts forth again; but all is haggard, desolate and sinister; it is upon a tomb that the dawn has broken. The entire portion of the work devoted to the description of the deluge has a solemn beauty, in which the ruggedness of the poet, habitual to him in his highest moods, seems smoothed and softened.

The French press characterizes the chapter of the poem in which Hugo describes the passion of Christ as one which in itself constitutes a poem in which the genius of the master is revealed in all its strength. In spite of his radicalism, Victor Hugo, as is well known, was never lacking in reverence for the person of Christ. He considered him a sort of Avatar—an incarnation of the deity; but not the only one which the world had seen or would see. We regret that we are unable to present more of this portion of the work than the fragment which may be thus translated:

In all the cities now the rumor ran
Of one so wonderful—a radiant man,
Whom angels sought with all their million eyes;
This man, 'round whom the swelling rumor grew,
[illegible] god descended upon earth;
He was a shepherd in tending his flocks.
The publicans, [illegible] at their offices,
Rose when he passed [illegible] to low [illegible];
This man, who seemed not of this world,
Appeared, whom from afar drew the eager [illegible]
To see great visions that he spoke [illegible],
He sought the cities, fleeing solitudes,
Shedding a light for all the multitudes,
At night the people [illegible] his [illegible],
Watched as he walked [illegible] the fields of corn,
His opening hand, grown to immensity,
Seemed sowing seed o'er all the shadowy world.

It is characteristic of Hugo's ideas that in this poem God is made to pardon the fallen archangel at last, and thus to extinguish evil and bring about "the end of Satan."

PRESS PITH.

It is in better form now to say to a man who is boring you, "Oh, bring me a chair," than to remark bluntly, "You make me tired."—[illegible] at Work.

It is related of a popular clergyman that he startled a dull prayer meeting recently by announcing that he "didn't propose to act as umpire for a sleeping match."—Buffalo Christian Advocate.

It is suggested that the Knights of Labor petition congress to make thirty inches a yard and fix house rent at $4 a month. Laws can do anything, you know; or if you don't know, the Knights do.—Philadelphia Call.

A high school boy of Lawrence, Mass., was not at last week delighted with the idea of a military drill about to be introduced into the school. "I tell you," said he pityingly to his sister, "it pays to be a boy!"—Youth's Companion.

The *Fortnightly Review* says brain work should be forbidden after dinner, and the interval between it and bedtime be devoted to recreation and amusement. Them's our sentiments, only we want the dinner hour fixed at noon, sharp.—Lowell Courier.

Discovery in natural history.—A little girl from the city was on her first visit to the country. While riding near Clifton Springs she saw a lot of cat's tails near the road. "Oh, auntie," she exclaimed, "I never knew before that sausages grew on sticks!"—Harper's Bazar.

"See that story in *Harper's Weekly!* It says a New York reporter got hold of the plans of a ring of speculators and made $120,000, but a few days later, in another transaction, lost it all." "Pretty good story." "Yes. Wonder where they got it?" "Well, I suppose that's what he told his boarding house keeper, and she let it out."—Chicago News.

The hopeful 5-year-old son of one of Waterbury's best known lawyers walked into the district court room the other morning and presenting a black kitten with a string about its neck said: "Papa, will you take care of my cat until school is out?"—Hartford Times.

Eastern drummer (to St. Louis merchant)—That was a pretty bad failure of Isaac Stein's. Merchant—Bad? Vell, you was right it vas. It vas de vorst failure of de season. His creditors made him pay 75 cents on de dollar. It is petter to stay in peesness as to fail like dot.—Puck.

The Boston *Congregationalist*, which is becoming quite noted for its obituary articles, closes a death notice in its issue of last week as follows: "He was twice married, and leaves a widow like-minded. May God in mercy send such uncommon servants." So say we all of us.—Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

From the Voice (Prohibition).

We don't propose to wheedle you. We have nothing to say about the "dreams of life" or "the need of high ideals." We don't intend even to quote Longfellow on the "lives of great men." But we have something to say and we propose to say it as directly as we know how.

It is fair to assume that the great majority of young men who read this are going to live a good many years, and live as citizens of this country. A man who expects to leave his dwelling house for another does not care much about the materials in the old building, whether they are sound or rotten. But the man who goes into it to stay for years has every reason to care. He is to live there, and he wants to know whether the chimney smokes or the roof leaks. On the same principle a young man who has no interest in his country's welfare and future outlook is an anomaly. Young America has a lively interest in politics, and right to have. And he wants to leave them better than he finds them, too.

Young man, here's a reform going on worthy your best efforts and highest aspirations. It is a reform that appeals to the best there is in you, and affords a field for all the energy and resolution you can summon. You have heard it sneered at as a sentimental affair, a woman's reform, a movement of "cranks," perhaps. Well, are you afraid of a sneer? If you are, never hope to be a leader. If you're not, let the sneer pass, and look into this movement for yourself.

To begin with, this reform has come to stay and come to fight. Every reform, like every human being, has its days of infancy, and its days of youthful sentimentality. The temperance reform has passed through both stages, and it has now reached the fighting stage. Don't mistake this. The men and women in this movement to-day are not playing with it, nor weeping and wailing much over the need of it. They are too mad for that. They have seen the saloon too long dominating our politics. They believe the rum power is holding its head too high in this nation. And they have seen the failure of every compromise measure tried in the last fifty years. Now they say close up the saloon—not one day in the week, nor six hours out of the twenty-four, but every hour of the day and every day of the week.

This is a reform that history is going to commemorate. It is going to do some smashing, but it is going to do some up-building also. It will split political parties, but it will make voters and sections as the old order of things could never do. It is the only issue that can split the solid South and the solid North and reunite the best elements of both. It is the only issue that is in the forefront by reason of its own intrinsic importance and not by reason of political maneuvering. It comes not from the politicians, but from the heart and conscience of the people. Such reforms are what make history; the leaders of such reforms are the men who never go down to the grave unwept, unhonored and unsung.

This reform is an epochal one. The curse of drink is not merely the curse of our nation, but of our civilization. It reaches from continent to continent, and it is sinking some of the strongest nations in the world. Crime and lechery, its legitimate offspring, are increasing in England and the continental countries hand to hand with intemperance, and it is not too much to say that the whole fabric of European civilization is in danger because of it. Governments recognize the fact and recognize the cause. Belgium, Germany, France, Switzerland, Holland, England, are all moving against it by increase, on the line of political repression as well as moral suasion. Read the article in this paper from our Berlin correspondent, a man who has been for years a profound student and writer on social problems. Read the article in a recent number of *Bibliotheca Sacra*, on "The Moral Condition of Germany." Read the recent report of the Swiss federal council and the comments on it in the London *Times*. Sentimental reform? Are such men as Judge Noah Davis and Chief Justice Coleridge sentimental when they declare three-fourths of our crime due to strong drink? Was Gladstone sentimental when he said that it does more harm than war, pestilence and famine combined? Every civilization—Egypt's, Greece's, Rome's—has had its parasitic growths and at last succumbed to them. The civilization of the nineteenth century has its parasite in strong drink. It must kill it or be killed by it.

Our colleges have always been the cradles of reform. It was there Wendell Phillips began that magnificent crusade of his against slavery. It was there Beecher's enthusiasm began to glow with the heat that kindled the multitudes. Young men, moral crusades are not things of the past. The need for men of heroic mould is not a bygone need. It is with us now, calling day and night. Heed it, and history will heed you.

British Manners.

London Letter to New York Sun.

The courteous raising of the hat which a Frenchman never refuses even to a shopkeeper on entering her premises, if she be a woman or other women are present, is almost unknown to the Englishman of the upper classes; his finger goes up to the brim of his hat some times, and a brisk nod is all the acknowledgment he vouchsafes to a lady's recognition when she passes him in the street; if she stops to address him, he almost invariably remains covered while shaking hands with her, and is as often as not the one to take leave first. In drawing rooms and at table gentlemen remain sitting while ladies stand, and allow themselves to be spoken to without rising from their chairs, and they also suffer the ladies to ring bells and pick up things from the floor without offering any assistance. At the stalls of the opera a duke sat a whole evening nursing his leg in so *prononcé* and unequivocal fashion that his foot nearly reposed in the lap of his neighbor, who had to drag her skirts away from the contact. The Prince of Wales will enter his box at the play and take his place before the Princess of Wales and her lady in waiting are seated; he will then lean forward on both elbows over the cushioned ledge, staring at the house with his opera glass, and apparently entirely ignore their presence. Very young men, mere lads just gazetted to some crack regiment, will loll in front of white haired gentlemen at a party or concert and utterly obstruct any view of what is going on, without a word of apology or attempt to get out of the way.

VARIOUS OPINION.

Buffalo *Express*: But the people of the whole country will be very earnest and very sincere in urging those of Vermont not to permit their great senator, while still in his prime, [illegible], to be superseded by any nobody, however rich.

Louisville *Courier Journal*: It may be a matter of some importance to have the offices filled with democrats, but if a change of parties means this and nothing more, the people will soon lose all concern for the party and this would be a greater disaster, even from a party standpoint, than any possible dissatisfaction among the party managers.

New York *Sun*: No democrat who deserves the name can doubt that Mr. Randall is right; but what a condition of affairs when one of the foremost leaders of the party in congress is obliged to assume the attitude of a protestant against alien and undemocratic influences which have taken possession of the party's chief representative in office, and nullified the results of victory in a national election!

Had All they Wanted.

New York Sun.

George W. Vaughan, of Buffalo, has a big Confederate flag that floated over the Richmond *Dispatch* office until Richmond fell. Some time ago he wrote to the *Dispatch* people, telling them that he had their old flag, and offering to exchange it for a Union flag. The answer came promptly and politely that they had all they wanted of the rebel flag, and that Mr. Vaughan was quite welcome to it.

Many persons are afflicted with eruptions of the skin, boils or ulcers. Brandreth's Pills, taken freely will, in a short time, cure eruptions, pimples or boils. Ulcers of long standing require treatment for some weeks, but be assured that the worst fever sores of obstinate ulcers will surely disappear if you persevere with these Pills.

The Term "Scandinavian."

Chicago Journal.

Our Swedish contemporary, the *Svenska Tribunen*, is making a vigorous fight about the appellation of "Scandinavians" as applied to the natives of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. It declares that the term "Scandinavian" means nothing, and repudiates the notion that the Swedes are Scandinavians, or anything but Swedes, or, when becoming citizens of the United States, anything but Americans.

Peculiar in medicinal merit and wonderful cures—Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 doses one dollar.

THE UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

Its Spread in Europe and Some Reasons for Its Study.

Paris Letter in Hartford Times.

It is astonishing how the invention of that Swiss visionary, Schleyer, of Constance, Switzerland, is growing in favor all over Europe. I refer to the new language called the universal language, or the "Volapuk." The inventor first began teaching this Volapuk only about five years ago, and now it is claimed that there are no less than 10,000 people throughout the world who are studying it or have already learned it. Throughout Europe there are seventy societies formed expressly for its propagation, and there are, besides, societies in far-away barbarous regions, such as India, China and Boston. My informant, Monsieur Baraby, who is secretary of the association Française pour la Propagation du Volapuk, was certain about India and China, but not so sure about Boston. But what started me to remarking on the topic Volapuk is the fact that I heard to-day that Paris is soon to have a new newspaper published in that language. Paris already has three scores of daily political sheets, falsely dignified with the name of newspapers.

I attended one of the lectures delivered by an apostle of Volapuk last night, and found the large lecture-room crowded to its utmost capacity with men, women and children, most of whom carried note-books in which they were continually jotting down the words of wisdom which fell from the lips of the bald-headed Frenchman, dressed up in evening costume, gold glasses and self-confidence. This was only one of six lectures that were in progress at the same time in various parts of Paris—all of which are free to the public. They are delivered by voluntary lecturers, under the auspices of the Société Française pour la Propagation du Volapuk. This society comprises quite a number of very distinguished French scholars and business men. After the lecture I asked the professor to state in brief why the Volapuk language is supposed to supply the long-felt want of a language which shall be universal. "Acknowledging the great benefits to trade and to learning by all people speaking one language, why add another language to those already spoken?" I asked. "Why not make the French or the English language the universal language, and let everybody study that instead of Volapuk?"

"Then the Germans and Spanish and Italians would be jealous, and would refuse to study either the English or the French. Nobody need be prejudiced if we discard all existing languages and compromise with Volapuk."

"But the Chinese language is spoken by more people now than any other one language. Let us all—Europeans and Americans—learn the Chinese language," I suggested.

"No, it is too difficult. It is almost impossible to learn either to speak or to write Chinese. The Chinese themselves spend ten to twelve years in study before they can use their own language correctly. You could never learn it. But the advantage of the Volapuk language is that it can be so easily learned. I can teach it all in four lectures of one hour each. There are only a few simple rules, and there are absolutely no exceptions to these rules. What makes any language difficult is not the rules, but the exceptions. The Volapuk takes the shortest and simplest words from every language and puts them together under the simplest rules of Volapuk, which, as I say, can be learned in four hours. Then all that is required is the vocabulary."

There are already dictionaries of Volapuk in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian, and I believe also in Russian. The Chinese minister to France is now engaged in making a Chinese Volapuk dictionary. The principal use to which Volapuk can be put is in commercial correspondence, for, even should all nationalities study the language (which is not probable) each nation would pronounce it with different accent, and a foreigner who has ever heard any Englishman trying to speak French with an English accent can appreciate what an important matter this inconsiderable trifle of accent may be. It may take a position in matters of commercial correspondence somewhat similar to shorthand writing in one's correspondence. It may be useful in a certain way, but the claim that an invented language can ever, by artificial means of study, become universal is absurd.

How many people now are able to acquire the ability to speak any language after mere book study, and however simple may be the Volapuk grammar, the vocabulary must contain as many words as any other vocabulary.

I asked the professor, who had just told me he could teach the language in four lessons, to give me a sample of Volapuk by translating the sentence, "I hate that man," and he was unable to do so until he found out what a Volapukist would say of an enemy, so I changed it to "I love that man." This was the result: "Lof of man at." In this case all the words chanced to be derived from the English except "of," which is the first person singular. "At" comes from "that," with the "th" left off because nobody but English-speaking people can pronounce "th." "Lof" means love, "Man" is the same. "That man loves me," he translated, "Man at lofom obi." The accusative case of the substantives is formed by adding "i" to the nominative, and so "ob" becomes "obi," meaning "me." The professor then gave another example, which he had evidently learned by heart: "Vol valik okapalom pük nulik." "All the world will understand the new language," or literally, "World all will understand language new." "Vol" means world, "pük" is supposed to be the English word "speak" with the "s" omitted. "Okapalom" means will understand, the future tense of all verbs being formed by prefixing the letter "o" to the infinitive. The derivation of the name of the language itself may be seen in the preceding sentence, Volapuk meaning "word-speech." There are now three Volapuk papers published in Europe, one being at Constance, Switzerland, where the inventor lives, one being at Berlin and one at Madrid, and now a fourth is to be published in Paris. This is not a money-making scheme, however visionary and valueless it may be, for the instruction is given gratuitously.

THE ELECTION AND ITS LESSON.

Willamette Farmer.

There never was an election in Oregon where the amount of "scratching" was done that occurred last Monday. People were independent in their action, and while democrats cast their votes without change, republicans were lively in their changing of names. It will naturally be asked: Why did they change? So far as party fealty is concerned, every candidate was reliable enough, and, in a general sense, competent enough, but that party has gone through vicissitudes of late years that arouse the indignation of many veterans of the past. It has been noticeable that in THE OREGONIAN war has been made, during all the canvass, on certain nominees, as the representatives of Senator Mitchell. That journal singled out Col. Cornelius and Mr. Marston, candidates for governor and state treasurer, as closely allied to Mr. Mitchell, and it is only reasonable to suppose that the voters of the state have taken exceptions to those men and "scratched" them so that they are defeated. So far as can now be seen, Cornelius and Marston are defeated by a large vote, which signifies that they owe their defeat to being associated in the public mind with Senator Mitchell. Then it may be considered that the republican party, being largely in majority, has set the seal of condemnation on Senator Mitchell, and has manifested its unfriendly feeling toward him by defeating his friends, or allowing them to be defeated. It remains to be seen if the lesson will go home and be appreciated by those condemned by this defeat. If not, we may expect to see wholesale democratic victories in elections yet to come.

The defeat of Cornelius and Marston means that like poor Tray, they suffer for the company they keep. We oppose J. H. Mitchell personally, because we believe him to be politically corrupt. This view is also taken by many of his own party, and some have emphasized their opposition to the man by slaughtering his friends. This action, if based on sound principle, should produce healthy results in the future. Corruption pervades our politics, and to cure it we must insist on good men and true for all offices in our gift and reject, boldly, all who are tainted with corruption.

Of late years Multnomah county has given the majorities upon the state ticket, and the rest of the state has been a stand off. This year we see Judge Waldo defeated by corrupt practices in that county, which fortunately was discovered and exposed. That county goes heavily against him, but the country districts reverse the previous order and gave him a heavy vote. He may not be elected, but the voters of the country have given the metropolitan ring to understand that they can vote for a man on his merits, though the city precincts shall all be "cut up" against him, and money largely expended for his defeat. If Judge Waldo received a vote that is a rebuke to the Portland wire-workers that they can lay to heart and profit by at another time. Long live the people! and they will live and reign though city loafers auction off their votes, as they did on Monday of last week.

This matter assumes importance as it shows that money and bossism are not omnipotent in Oregon elections. The individual and the party make no figure in our view of the question. Judge Strahan is an excellent man and a good lawyer, and, we have every reason to hope, will prove satisfactory in case he becomes a supreme judge. If it was reversed so that the same influences had been exercised to defeat Mr. Strahan, we should take the same view of the case and resent ring rule and the effort to defeat a candidate for supreme judge by corrupt means. What influence this journal possesses has been exercised, for fourteen years that we have conducted it, in firmness and honesty to all parties and in loyalty to principles. So it will be so long as we live to keep at this work.

Old Maids in College Towns.

Atlanta Constitution.

Every small college town contains a number of young ladies, more or less great, whose inevitable fate it is to die old maids. In early youth they begin their social careers with college students as the principal figures in them. The chief incidents are engagements to the students, one by one. Usually the engagements end in nothing but "blasted hopes." The students return to their homes and leave their sanguine sweethearts to discover that they must try again. The writer has in mind a lovely little town among the "knobs" of Kentucky, in which, during his college days, there was a battalion of the fair sex, each from 25 to 30 years of age, and each husbandless. They had been deceived by each successive generation of students for a period of years ranging from ten to fifteen. They are still hopeful. That mother who desires that the opportunities for marriage shall be for her daughters equal to those of other young ladies, should never consent to live in a small college town.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Man proposes; woman accepts, if the [illegible] is a good [illegible].

He—And now, Sarah, what kind of an engagement ring shall I get you? She—Solid gold, I guess, Henry; I'm so tired of wearing imitation gold for engagements.

The church is sometimes so crowded that the people on the rear seats can't reach the minister's bench, but the deacon never fails to work his way through with the contribution box.

A Bismarck, Dakota firm, it is said, guarantees a wife to every man who purchases of them a suit of clothes. What the country needs is somebody to guarantee a suit of clothes to every man who gets a wife.

Young Wife—Mr. Poisson, I wish some nice smelts for dinner to-day. Mr. Poisson—Yes, madam, how many? One will be plenty, for only last week I ordered two [illegible] men and there was a great deal too much.

"I have discovered another person to be placed on the list of those who never will be missed," observed the snake editor. "Who is it?" asked the horse editor. "The girl who gets married. People cease to 'Miss' her then, you know."

"John," said Mrs. Parvenu to her husband, "why don't you write a magazine article? Everybody is doing so." "What about?" asked Mr. Parvenu. "Why," said his wife, "about the meanness of people who won't take us up, you know."

Mr. De Garmo—I suppose about this time of the year you young ladies who are going to graduate are engaged all the time in preparing your essays. Ah—by the way, Miss Eugenia, what is yours going to be? Miss Eugenia—"Pale blue, trimmed with red lace."

Mrs. Montague—"Why, Mary Ann, what is your reason for leaving us so suddenly? Don't you like the place?" Mary Ann—Yes, ma'am, the place is very well, and you do your best, but your dresses are a misfit for me, and so I just made up my mind to leave this day.

"We had a diamond wedding down at our house the other day," said Mrs. [illegible], the boarding house keeper, to her friend, Mrs. McLaughlin. "Indeed! You don't say so. It must have been interesting. [illegible] was?" "The first-baseman got [illegible] to the short-stop."

Mistress—"Well, Mary, I am sorry you are so dissatisfied with the place that you have had to strike. I suppose I am to consider this an ultimatum?" Servant—"You can consider it a hoad tomato or a pair of tomatoes, for all I care. What I want is two hours' work for eleven and a half hours' pay."

Amanda—"Reginald, I understand you have been circulating the report that we are engaged around town." Reginald—"Well, so we are, my dear." Amanda—"Yes, I know; but it seems as though a man who cared for my future happiness ought to [illegible] any thing that will prevent me marrying some good man."

"No," said the henpecked husband, as he [illegible] his dinner, "I am not going to live in Mormondom, not by a long chalk." "Why not?" asked the Mormon sympathizer with whom he was conversing. "Because," replied the henpecked man, "I don't believe in a man having two wives. No man can serve two masters."

Sympathy is satirically elicited for the widower who desires to marry the second "maid of his choice"—prior, but lovely—but who is deterred by a clause in his deceased wife's will which stops the life interest in her large estate should he marry again. Compared with this widower's mental worry the sufferings of the early Christians were merely bagatelle.

They had been looking at the stars for a long time in silence. At last she gave a fluttering, little sigh, and spoke: "Ah, George, how perfect in its loveliness is their far-away beauty! Does not the contemplation of such a sight fill you with an all-pervading, restful peace?" "I suppose it would," replied George, "if it didn't make the back of my neck ache so."

He had been out for a day's fishing, and as he proudly displayed the contents of his basket to his wife, she exclaimed: "Oh John, aren't they beauties! But I've been so anxious for the last hour, dear!" "Foolish little one!" said John, caressingly; "why, what could have happened to me?" "Oh, I didn't worry about you, love; but it grew so late I was afraid before you got back to town the fish markets would all be closed."

"You are fond of nature and the woods, Miss Lavender?" "Oh dear, yes, I am a perfect gypsy. Do you know papa and mamma and cousin Lawrence and I camped out all last summer, up in the New York wilderness? It was delightful, and I wasn't one bit afraid." "How romantic! And where did you camp, Miss Lavender?" "At the United States hotel, in Saratoga. Oh I do wish papa would take us into the woods again this summer."

COURT HOUSE BONDS FOR SALE.

Notice is hereby given that we are now prepared to receive bids for the purchase of forty thousand dollars of Columbia County, Washington territory, bonds to be issued by virtue of an act of congress, for the purpose of the [illegible] court house and [illegible] county; said bonds to be payable in [illegible] years from their date, and to bear interest at the rate of [illegible] per cent, per annum, interest payable [illegible] annually.

All bids must be sent to or left with the auditor [illegible] on or before the [illegible] day of July, 1886.

We reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all bids.

[illegible]
J. W. HILLS, Com
W. B. MARQUIS,

Dated [illegible], Columbia co., W. T.

Take a free ride with Oatman, [illegible] street, and see his lots, ranging from [illegible] each. He is selling them on the installment plan of $5 per month. Investigate and you will [illegible]. He has sold a large number, and has only a few more left. Improve this opportunity to get a cheap home in the flourishing city of East Portland.

HARRIS'S TRUNKS! HARRIS'S TRUNKS!

Are the strongest you can find in the city. No [illegible] about them. S. Harris & Co., First, near Pine. Trunks repaired.

Fine new upright pianos, seven and one third octaves, three strings, only $300, at [illegible] Chase's, No. 71 Morrison street. For an instrument of this quality these are the lowest prices ever offered at.

WHY SMOKE CABBAGE LEAVES?

Buy genuine Tansill's Punch 5c Cigars from Plummer & Eyer, druggists, First and Main.

The Resort, Wilhelm & Strobel, proprietors, North First street, between B and C. Elegant lunches daily except Sunday.

Bedroom Sets in antique oak, cherry, walnut, ash, maple, for sale at the lowest rates by the manufacturers, G. Shindler & Co.

Book Cases and Side Boards, all styles and prices at G. Shindler & Co.'s, 166 First st.

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL, and other fashion papers for July, at Ed. Dekum's.

Delmonico ice cream and water ices of all flavors at Allen's restaurant.

BUSINESS ITEMS

Telephone 65—Frieman's.

Ice Cream—Frieman's, Oak street.

Vienna Breakfast in baskets—Frieman's.

[illegible] summer styles [illegible].

SILVER PLATING—Gold, Silver and Nickel, [illegible].

Boats all day at special rates. Washington Boat House.

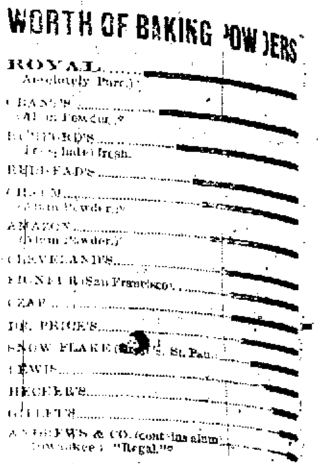
New Home Sewing Machine Co., 86 Morrison st., near Second. [illegible]

WOVEN WIRE spring beds. George M. Parker, 127 First st. Trade supplied.

GARRISON'S Sewing Machine Store, 167 Third st., Portland, Or., for the latest and best.

Throat Diseases commence with a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, Washington street, leads all. Oysters in every style.



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to the Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure [illegible]. HENRY A. MOTT, Ph.D."

[illegible] WM. McMURTRIE, E.M., Ph.D. [illegible]

[illegible]

All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER,
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of KENT'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient. Use no other.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
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Manhood RESTORED [illegible]

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Thirteenth and [illegible]

CURES GUARANTEED [illegible]
A TRIAL PACKAGE [illegible]
Marston Remedy Co., [illegible]

DERBY DAY.

Hon. Fran Meeker Visits the Epsom and Sees the Sights.

A Huge School of Vice and Dissipation and Ennobling Trial of Speed.

Correspondence of the Oregonian.

LONDON, June 7.—Derby day in England is [illegible] a national holiday. [illegible]

THE TRACK.

[illegible]

A DENSE MASS OF HUMANITY.

[illegible]

GAMES AND WINE.

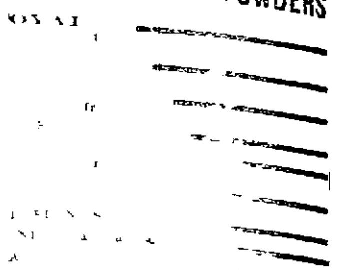
[illegible]

THE LONDON OMNIBUS.

[illegible]

COMPARATIVE

WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS



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[illegible] Baking Powder [illegible] It is [illegible] Baking [illegible] reliable [illegible]

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FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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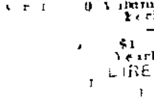

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CURES GUARANTEED TO MEN
Who suffer from Nervous Debility, [illegible]
A TRIAL PACKAGE of the celebrated MARSTON BOLUS [illegible]
Marston Remedy Co., 19 Park Place, New York.

DERBY DAY.

Hon Ezra Meeker Visits the Epsom Races and Sees the Sights

A Huge School of Vice and Dissipation and Not an Ennobling Trial of Speed

[Correspondence of the Oregonian.]

LONDON, June 7.—Derby day in England is next to that of a national holiday. Even home rule had to give way and parliament was adjourned to give "tone" to the races, and doubtless for the further reason that many members desired to attend the Epsom races, one of which, run at 3 o'clock, is called "the Derby."

Everybody said "You must see the Derby. See the crowd, whether you care for the races or not." In accordance with that old rule, if you want what is good at a restaurant or retail shop, or to hear or see that best worth hearing or seeing, at a lecture, church or theater, "follow the crowd." So on Derby day I followed the crowd, or rather more strictly speaking went with it, and was well repaid.

Epsom is a straggling village of some 6000 inhabitants nineteen miles from St. Paul's. The track is about a mile from the village on a high prominence, in an undulating country resting upon chalk, and consequently dry, rain or shine. I was at first puzzled to find "the track," having been used to the bare course as seen at home, but here it was a veritable "turf" of beautiful bright green sward, in the shape of a horse shoe and about eight rods wide. The fact is the track when I arrived on the ground, was literally filled with people for a hundred rods or more, as likewise was the adjoining space on either side. Vehicles of every description were jammed in close up against each other covering acres of ground occupied by sight seers, and such a motley mess of carryalls there were—the aristocratic ponderous carriage, the huge London omnibuses, the farmer's van, the modest tradesman's carriage, the inevitable ever present "hansom," the "dog cart," drawn by a donkey, not much larger than a good sized sheep, only made up a part of the almost never ending variety to be seen.

THE TRACK

Is admirably chosen upon ground that affords opportunity for seeing. The "home stretch" is upon a gentle slope or side hill which terminates a few rods below, from which the land rises quite rapidly, making elevated ground on both sides of the track. From any point the great crowd present could be taken in at one sight, and a great crowd it was. I have seen compact large crowds before, but never before anything to compare with this, where 110,000, according to expert judges, were present.

During the interim between the first race and the Derby I walked away for a quarter of a mile or more to obtain a full view of the surrounding country and over the crest of the hill out of sight of the crowd, but I was not out of hearing of the noise, which there came floating over my head in one undistinguishable roar, as like that of an impending storm, or in fact almost as deafening as the echoes of heavy thunder. Yet at that distance I could not distinguish one single sound that I knew it was made up of, having just come out of the din made by the shouting crowds, the everlasting cry of a thousand pool sellers, the sharp blasts of all sorts of musical and unmusical horns, braying of donkeys, the cry of vendors of all sorts of stuff for sale, and the roar from the conversation of a hundred thousand voices. I could not have believed, had I not experienced it, that the volume of sound could have been heard so far, or so distinct, particularly as unless some part of it could have been distinguished from another. But so it was. Another curious phenomena noticed later in the day was the instant change in the color of the crowd on the opposite slope, some three hundred yards away when the race was "on." I was standing near by opposite the grand stand and a little up the track. At the stand, and in front of it was

A DENSE MASS OF HUMANITY

Which, at the distance, looked as black as night. Now from that point could I see the horses coming at the race an instant before I could and as all turned their faces at one time, looking a little up, the black disappeared and a light almost like a flash was reflected from the whole surface covered with people.

We may preach against the Louisiana lottery and the open gambling hells of New Orleans and the almost as flagrant dens of so many of our own cities on the coast, but never in my life have I witnessed a scene of such gigantic dimensions of—I was going to say a gambling hell, but I don't think that fully expresses it, and in fact I believe a word should be coined to express it.

I said awhile ago, a thousand pool sellers. Well, it is true I did not count them, but they stood in rows of ten, twenty, thirty, and I do not know but in some places fifty, bawling at the top of their voices, confronted by eager crowds betting. Then there were all sorts of side games of chance openly run, the roulette tables, cards, shooting, dice, and the like, all arranged to gratify the morbid desire for games of chance.

There certainly were very many splendid outfits on the ground. I took a stroll among the fine carriages which were grouped opposite the grand stands. These were all occupied with the elite of the land. All the [illegible] brought their lunch with them (in fact the day was a huge picnic) and the "gentry" seemed to have vied with each other in the display of

VIANDS AND WINE,

Nor were the "common folk" much behind in the "comforts of life" from an English standpoint, for as the spirits of the crowd went up with each succeeding race the "spirits" proved went down the throats of the multitude,—or vice versa, for aught I know as to the real cause. Certain it is, as the day went on the crowd became more "jolly" and boisterous, yet in fact there were not very many drunken people—only "light hearted." Here and there in rare cases I saw women lay sprawling on the ground beastly intoxicated. This degrading, deplorable fact of women in England drinking in public places, and all places of drink being served by women (barmaids) is one of the foulest blots upon the English customs that I have seen, and fostering, as it does, and in fact being the cause to a great extent of that other great crime, lewdness and prostitution. I wonder that the law has not long since intervened. We find much to admire in England, many noble institutions of learning, philanthropic societies, earnest, unselfish workers in the efforts to better the race, and that have done and are doing a great work. While it may be true, as alleged by Englishmen, that the conditions of the people and of society are better than they were a hundred or fifty or even twenty years ago, yet in candor we must say there is a wide wide field for improvement.

The finish of the last races was the signal for a general break up and start for home. It was now 5 o'clock. London, or at least that part of the city I wanted to reach, was nineteen miles distant, eleven of the country and eight through the streets of London. I had come out by rail but determined to go back by omnibus, so mounting an outside seat, sat waiting and looking.

THE LONDON OMNIBUS

Carries all the way from twenty four to forty persons, according to size, inside and out, and is drawn by from three to five horses on such occasions as this. The outside seats are fully twelve feet from the ground and afford capital opportunities to see everything round about you. The road was literally crammed full of vehicles of all sorts and we were often blockaded, and had to wait. I have no doubt but when all were finally on the road that the nineteen miles of road and streets were one continuous jam of teams.

One would have thought that once away from the grounds the din of voices and horns would have ceased, or at least abated somewhat, not so, for this bedlam of noise seemed to break out with renewed energy, or more properly speaking, redoubled fury. Nearly every large omnibus and many small carriages have some sort of instrument of music (torture, more properly speaking) blown by a leader and followed by as many throats as there were in each particular crowd, sometimes it was real music, but generally mere brawling noise. Where the musical instrument was absent, the voices were willing any way. The people seemed to have let themselves loose for a carousal and to see how much noise they could make. We stopped on the way twice for refreshments and for all the time, half an hour each time, this stream of humanity poured constantly past us.

As before mentioned we had eight miles of the streets of London to traverse. On either side the sidewalks were crowded full and often overflowing into the streets and by streets, with people out to see the "Derby folks return," and I may well imagine that they contributed not a little to swell the volume of noise. Their "spirits" were up without the excitement of the races, and the "spirits" was constantly going down, as could be seen through the windows or open doors of the thronged drinking places as we passed by. At one point, where we

STOPPED TO "TAKE A DRINK,"

(Refreshments I should have said), I saw one carriage filled with ladies, literally crushed to pieces against our omnibus, the inmates narrowly escaping with their lives. One of our wheel horses was knocked down in the melee before we got away from this, off came a wheel and axle from another one passing near by, a little further on I saw still another badly "disabled," and doubt not but the whole record of the day would count up many wrecks.

It was 11 o'clock when we reached London bridge where I left the omnibus and noise to take the underground railroad for two miles to my hotel near the center of this great city, and without looking to the right or left sought my room and bed, satisfied that I had "gone to the Derby," but feeling that I had had enough of it to do me a lifetime, and that I never wanted to go again. I was not in the least interested in whether the "great Ormonde" won or not, or whether the Prince of Wales, who was present, gathered in a harvest of coin as a result of his bets, or whether the royal family, so well represented on the ground, were more successful in their ventures, and would not here cumber this letter with a detail of these events long since cabled across, but cannot close without noting that the day, although the Derby is said to be purified and the manners not so bad as in years gone by, is a huge school of vice and dissipation, and not an ennobling trial of speed as ostensibly claimed.

The races that preceded the Derby on previous days was followed by others on a subsequent day, finishing on the fourth or next day after the Derby, with that of "ladies day," on which "all the brilliant array of beauty" was said to be present. I saw the crowds going, starting and passing through the streets of London, not this time so numerous to be sure, yet enough to blockade the streets and block the regular traffic, but this time I did not accompany or follow the crowd, and will not attempt a description of that which I did not see, or to reiterate that of which I heard, which in fact would not bear relating in polite circles.

E. MEEKER

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON CITY

[Correspondence of the Oregonian.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.

On the 10th inst. Senator Dolph from the committee on claims reported favorably on a bill to pay E. J. Northcutt & Bros., of Brooks, Or., $2450 for losses sustained by Indian depredations in Southern Oregon in 1855. The original bill provided for an appropriation of $6210, but the reported bill cuts the sum down to $2450 in accordance with a recommendation of the former commissioner of Indian affairs. Senator Dolph took occasion to propose an amendment to the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the respective claimants or their legal representatives, whose claims for losses received by Indian depredations prior to February 28, 1859, were duly filed in the department of the interior within the time and in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June 30, 1834, the respective amounts which have been recommended for payment to each of said claimants by the secretary of the interior in all cases where there are no annuities due the Indian tribes committing the depredation, out of which such claims can be paid under existing laws or treaty stipulations.

Among late bills introduced by delegate Voorhees is one providing that Clallam county, in Washington territory, be authorized and empowered to pre-empt in accordance with the provisions of section 2386, revised statutes, 160 acres of land within the townsite reserve and adjoining the town of Port Angeles, in said territory.

The house committee on commerce has now before it a bill introduced by Mr Voorhees authorizing the Olympia improvement company to construct and maintain a dam across Budd's inlet at Olympia, on the site of the present pile bridge. Provision is made that any dam built shall be provided with a suitable lock and draw for passage of vessels, a chute for passage of logs, a fish way, a waste way, etc. Twenty thousand dollars is asked to be appropriated to aid the company in the construction of the dam. The company may also reclaim, hold and possess so much of the mud flats lying bare at extreme low water as shall lie between the said two channels, and shall have the right to all water power created by said dam. It is provided that any dam constructed shall be built, as well as located under and subject to such regulations for the improvement and security of the navigation of the said inlet as the secretary of war shall prescribe, and to secure that object the said company shall submit to the secretary of war for his examination and approval, a design and drawings of the dam and a map of the location showing all the mud flats below the dam bare at extreme low water, and if it shall be the opinion of the secretary of war that the said dam, when constructed, will be a substantial aid to the navigation of said inlet, it may be built and the money herewith appropriated shall be available at the discretion of the secretary of war or upon completion.

Another strike at the geological bureau was made this week by Representative Lowry of Indiana, reporting from a special committee a bill providing that hereafter the scientific reports known as the monographs and bulletins of the geological surveys shall not be published until specific and detailed estimates are made therefor and specific appropriations made in pursuance of such estimates, and no engraving for the annual reports or for such monographs and bulletins, or of illustrations, sections, and maps, shall be done until specific estimates are submitted therefor and specific appropriations made based on such estimates. Although this is a bill favorably reported by a committee it will probably die on the house calendar. These works will undoubtedly be published, as heretofore, out of the general appropriation fund.

On Thursday of this week Senator Miller, from the committee on commerce reported favorably the bill which recently passed the house providing that any steam vessel engaging in the towing business may be licensed to carry such number of persons, in addition to its crew, as the supervising inspector of the district shall deem necessary to carry on the legitimate business of such steamers.

Among measures now before the senate committee on public lands is one introduced by Senator Spooner for the relief of purchasers and other grantees of the United States of certain swamp and overflowed lands, and to reimburse and indemnify certain states. The bill provides that it shall be the duty of the proper officers of the treasury and interior departments to adjust and settle the claims of any state against the United States for all lands which have been or may hereafter be sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States that were included in any grant of swamp or overflowed lands to such state. For all lands in any state that were sold for cash, the said state shall have credit for the full amount of the purchase money which money shall be applied to the payment of the indebtedness, if any, of such state to the United States and the balance less such sum or sums as may have heretofore been paid or credited as aforesaid, shall be paid over to the governor or other duly authorized agent of said state, and for all of said lands in any state located with warrants or scrip, or which were otherwise disposed of by the United States, and for which indemnity has not heretofore been granted, such state shall have indemnity in cash, the amount thereof to be limited to the price at which the lands were held at the date of their disposal by the United States, the said indemnity to be credited and paid as herein provided in the cases where lands were sold for cash.

Senator Mitchell from the committee on claims, has reported favorably a bill for the relief of P. B. Sinnott. It provides for the payment to Sinnott of $1665 11, the amount recovered by the government against him for money paid without authority from the commissioner of Indian affairs to J. D. Folger for services of superintendent of farms. Accompanying the report is a letter from James F. Watson who prosecuted the suit against Sinnott, and in the letter appear the words: "I think that equitably, Sinnott having acted under a mistake as to his rights and duties in the premises, and the government having had the benefit of the employment and services of Folger, this is a proper case for relief, not through the courts but through legislation."

LITERARY NOTES

President McCosh of Princeton college, is 85 years old. The June *Book Buyer* gives his portrait as a frontispiece.

Miss Lillian Whiting, the literary editor of the Boston *Traveler*, first began her struggle for bread and fame in a St. Louis newspaper office.

Charles Dickens, son of the late novelist, satirizing the American exponents of the Baconian theory about Shakespeare, proves by internal evidence that "Pickwick" was written by Herbert Spencer.

John Russell Bartlett, known by his "Dictionary of Americanisms," died last week in Rhode Island. He was secretary of that state from 1855 to 1872. He should not be confounded with John Bartlett, compiler of the book of "Familiar Quotations."

Something new! Ghirardelli's Nickel Chocolate. Wholesome and delicious for eating. 7

TIMIDITY OF CHILDREN.

Much of this Due to Tales of Ghosts, Witches and Haunted Houses

No Punishment too Severe for Nurses or Servants who Frighten the Little Ones with such Stories

Written for the Oregonian

It is not a new idea that fears and superstitions are none the less real and powerful because groundless. While the old tales of bogies and witches, of haunted houses and ghostly apparitions, may have had some foundation in natural phenomena, uncomprehended then and perhaps inexplicable even now, childish minds are often swayed by similar dreads for which the wisest and tenderest parents can find no remedy. Stronger still, most grown people will own to having possessed some hidden terrors in youth whose origin they cannot remember, only feeling positive that they were the creation of their own fancies and not the fruits of some hobgoblin story related by a thoughtless nurse or sensational playmate. If perfect candor were displayed by those who confess to having been the prey of such weakness in earlier years it might perhaps be shown that in the mind of the mature man or woman the unknown dread is rarely entirely eradicated—that whether acknowledged or not the juvenile horror still preserves a portion of its power.

A grown woman of strong nerves and robust health, in the course of a conversation on the subject of childish terrors declared that although she never remembered hearing tales of horror in her youth, she yet had had a constant dread of the dark, which she vaguely imagined peopled with unseen malicious creatures. When a child, if she were sent upstairs to do an errand in an unlighted room she executed it with the utmost dispatch and flew down to the lighted regions again with a firm conviction that something was lying in wait for her under the bed, watching an opportunity to clutch her ankles if she came near enough. On this creature she bestowed the title of "the demon" without having the slightest idea of what the word meant except that it was the name of some supernatural being. "To this day," she added, "I never cross the room in the dark to get into bed without a revival of the old unreasoning terror. I am very brave so long as there is a glimmer of light visible, but I can understand perfectly the meaning of the phrase, 'A horror of great darkness.'"

Encouraged by the confession, a younger sister of the narrator owned to having passed through precisely the same experience and also to still suffering from similar terrors when alone in the dark. The mother of the two had absolutely no superstitious dreads, and their father did not know the meaning of the word fear in any such connection as that. The children had always been in perfect health, and the parents had no suspicion of the mental tortures the poor little ones underwent from their belief in "the demon."

Another woman—a wife and mother—said she had never been able to overcome her dread of looking into a mirror at night. Argue the fancy down as she might, she could never free herself from the expectation of seeing a face looking at her over her shoulder. The impression was so strong that if she passed a looking glass in the dark she always either closed her eyes or turned her head away to avoid the chance of a sight of the possible apparition. She added that she never dared read ghost stories, for she was haunted by them for days and nights afterwards. Her nerves were sound, her physical condition perfect, but these terrors were a dark blot on an otherwise happy life.

While antenatal influences may sometimes be responsible for such idiosyncracies, the latter cannot always be explained so readily. We cease to wonder at the terror felt for a sword by James I of England and VI of Scotland, when we read the account of Rizzio's murder in Queen Mary's presence a few months before the child's birth. But what is apparently inborn cowardice exists in the cases of many children whose parents have been entirely free from such propensities. Another summary method of disposing of similar instances is by the general statement that the children must have overheard some servant stories. This doubtless explains many apparently mysterious fears. The quick imagination of the little one magnifies a careless word or expression, forming the small beginning to expand until like Prince Ahmed's pavilion it can shelter a countless host. The intense secretiveness of childhood renders the treatment of this disease a more difficult task. Judicious parents may [illegible] prohibit the telling of ghostly tales and may for some time succeed in suppressing such narrations, but sooner or later the revelation is almost sure to come. When it does the child for some reason he cannot himself grasp locks the terror in his own breast and resolutely refuses to divulge the cause of his apparently groundless alarms. One little boy who had had an irrational dread of even the most jovial and comic masks, when a man said that he still felt an intense repugnance to them from an awful suspicion that they concealed something terrible behind them. As a child he was unable to explain this impression, but the very impossibility of expressing himself freely on the matter added to his terrors.

There can hardly be deserved too severe a punishment for nurses who use supernatural fears as a weapon with which to cow children into obedience. In their defense it may be said that they seldom comprehend with what delicate materials they are trifling. They do not know of the wide-eyed fright with which the five year old who has been checked in his naughtiness by threats of the "spook" or the "black man" lies trembling for long after he has been placed in his crib, nor the permanent effect wrought upon his sensitive nerves by the mental strain. Refuge is sometimes sought under the bed clothing, but even then there is only a sense of comparative safety, a consciousness that blankets and sheets would interpose but inadequate protection should the dreadful thing really determine to seize him.

To some children the assurance of the presence of guardian angels acts with soothing power. A sensitive child was found one night in agonies of sobbing, and the reason was finally coaxed from him. A thoughtless maid detecting him in a piece of mischief had told him that the good spirits would not take care of such a bad little boy at night, but would leave him to look after himself. To some youngsters though the idea is the reverse of tranquilizing, as with the little girl who responded to an endeavor to lull her by assurances of white robed watchers with streaming insistence that the window should be opened and the angels brushed out as mamma did the flies. Or the other child presumably a resident of New Jersey who replied quite naively to a similar promise of protection by the winged messengers, "But, nurse, they do bite so!" One may hazard the statement that it is the first confusion on record of angels and mosquitoes.

An efficient remedy for childish terrors is not easy to suggest. It goes without saying that threats of malevolent supernatural visitants should be strictly forbidden in every nursery. Children's reasoning powers are imperfectly developed, and it is not much help to argue the impossibility of evil happening to them when they are convulsed by nameless terrors. Sharp words may check cries and tears but they do not banish the occasion of them. Still, a child cannot be permitted to have a light in the room each evening, or to demand the presence of the nurse or mother until he goes to sleep. The relief is only temporary, and the same process must be repeated nightly until it grows to be burdensome to the attendant and injurious to the child. The knowledge that there is some one within call is generally enough to quiet a child when he is put to bed, and for especial cases of nervousness and timidity especial treatment must be devised. Constitutional peculiarities, training and surroundings must all be taken into account, and although a complete cure may seem rather a hopeless task an amelioration at least of the trouble may be anticipated.

CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK

No Pruning Knife Needed

Washington Dispatch

While senators and representatives have discovered the amount that will cover the expenses of army officers when traveling under orders of their superiors, it is very singular that these economical legislators have never applied the discovery in connection with their own expenditures in coming to the capital and returning to their homes. The rate paid senators and representatives for mileage is 20 cents per mile, making 40 cents for the round trip. This allowance was made in the days of canal boats and stage coach, and when the amount named was required to cover the actual expense of travel. But no excuse can be offered for maintaining this extravagant allowance in these days of rapid transit and cheap transportation, and it is singular that Mr Holman and his colleagues on the appropriation committee did not put their pruning knife to the abuse when devoting themselves to ascertaining the actual cost for which army and navy officers may travel when engaged in the public service. It costs a congressman to travel no more than it does an officer of the army, yet the latter must be content with a maximum of 8 cents, while the statutes allow the former 20 cents. The distance between Washington and New York is about 230 miles and for traveling that distance the congressman is paid $46, while the army officer is paid $4 20. The amount appropriated to pay the traveling expenses of the army is $130,000. To pay the mileage of seventy-six senators and the members of the house of representatives, there is annually appropriated $148,040.

EVERYDAY BILLS OF FARE

MARION HARLAND

BREAKFAST
Oatmeal Porridge
Mince of Ham and Eggs
French Rolls
Baked Potatoes. Berries
Tea. Coffee

MINCE OF HAM AND EGGS.—Chop the remnants of a ham which will no longer furnish slices for the table, put into a frying pan a tablespoonful of butter rolled in browned flour, a teaspoonful of vinegar, a little pepper and a quarter teaspoonful of mustard. Let it boil and put in the minced ham. Stir until very hot, turn into a pie dish, set in the oven and break on the surface five or six raw eggs. Shut up in the oven and bake for five minutes, just long enough to "set" the eggs. Serve in the pie dish.

FRENCH ROLLS.—One quart of flour sifted with a saltspoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of sugar, two cups of milk, half a cake of compressed yeast, two eggs, one tablespoonful of melted butter. Chop the butter into the flour, whip the eggs light, mix with the milk, and making a hole in the flour pour in the milk, working down the flour from the sides until you have dough. Now add the yeast (dissolved in three tablespoonfuls of warm water), work briskly and lightly, put in [illegible]. After transfer from the bowl to a floured pastry board and knead for five minutes, still handling it briskly. Let it rise over night. In the morning mold with your hands into round or oval rolls, set in a floured pan, not near enough together to touch, cover with a clean cloth and let them rise for half an hour. Gash each across the top with a knife before they go into the oven. Bake from forty to forty-five minutes.

LUNCHEON
Deviled Crabs
Cold Welsh Rarebit
Bread. Crackers. Olives
A Sweet Omelette
Iced Tea.

DEVILED CRABS.—Pick the meat from the shells of cold boiled crabs, cut it fine, mix with it a tablespoonful of cracker crumbs for every five spoonfuls of meat, the juice and a pinch of the grated peel of a lemon, a quarter teaspoonful of made mustard, a pinch of cayenne pepper and a quarter teaspoonful of salt. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, add the crab mixture and toss about with a silver fork until very hot. Fill the back shells of the crabs with this, stick tiny bits of butter on top, sift fine crumbs over all and cook to a light brown in a quick oven. Pretty and inexpensive dishes of fire-red china imitating the shells and claws of crabs in which deviled and scalloped crabs may be baked, are for sale by crockery dealers. Serve hot. Pass lemon and crackers with this dish.

COLD WELSH RAREBIT.—Spread thin slices of bread with a mixture of a cupful of dry grated cheese worked to a creamy paste with half a teaspoonful of made mustard, a pinch of cayenne, a quarter teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of cream and a generous tablespoonful of butter. Cut each slice in half and fold up on itself the mixture inside. Pare the crust from the bread before spreading it.

A SWEET OMELETTE.—Beat seven eggs to a froth, whipping in, at the last, a tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Heat a tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan, pour in the eggs and shake with an easy, regular motion, always in the same direction—from side to side, or to and from you—until the omelette is "set" and begins to curl over at the edges in the line of the motion. Draw to the side of the stove, cover quickly with quince or other fruit jelly and roll up as you would a sheet of paper inclosing the jelly. Lay on a hot dish, sift powdered sugar over the roll and serve immediately.

ICED TEA.—Make in the usual way, using good leaves, but strain it off at the end of ten minutes after the boiling water is poured on and set aside to cool. In using it put two or three lumps of sugar in a glass, half fill it with broken ice, pour in the tea and stir rapidly until the sugar melts. It is a delicious and refreshing beverage.

DINNER
Mock Turtle Soup
Fried Whitefish
Fresh Beef's Tongue au Gratin
String Beans
Potatoes au Creme
Corn Starch Custard
Pineapple Sliced with Wine
Coffee

MOCK TURTLE SOUP.—A calf's head, cleaned with the skin on, four quarts of cold water, one tablespoonful of butter and twice as much brown flour, half a can of tomatoes strained through a sieve, juice of a lemon and one sliced, one teacupful of wine, sherry, pepper and salt to taste, a tablespoonful of allspice, [illegible] hard boiled eggs. Boil the head slowly for four hours and let it get cold in the liquor. Take it out and cut the flesh from the bones. Set aside the fleshy parts of the cheek with the tongue, to be cut into dice, and divide the rest into two parts when you have chopped fine. Return one half to the soup pot with the liquor and set it where it will boil slowly. Make the other half of force meat with the bread, binding it well with a beaten egg and seasoning well. Roll into balls with floured hands and set in a quick oven to brown, and when the force meat forms on the outside take them out and set them away to cool. Rub the tomatoes through a sieve. When the soup has boiled one hour strain out bones and meat, put back over the fire with the tomatoes, and while it heats make a roux in a frying pan of the butter and flour, stirring to a smooth brown. Thicken the mixture then thinning with a few spoonfuls from the soup kettle. Add the spice, pepper and salt and stir all into the soup. Cook a few minutes and put in the meat dice and lemon. Ten minutes later drop in the balls, after which the soup should not boil. The wine goes in just before the soup is poured into the tureen. The yolks of six hard boiled eggs are an improvement. Much of the excellence of this most popular of soups depends on the seasoning. If this is judiciously done obedience to the directions given will result in success—and delight. It is even better the second day than the first.

FRIED WHITEFISH.—Clean, without splitting, salt and pepper them, roll in cornmeal or flour and fry in cleared dripping, or in sweet lard. Drain off the fat and serve on a hot dish.

FRESH BEEF'S TONGUE AU GRATIN.—Boil for an hour, lay upon a dish and skin with a sharp knife. Rub all over with butter beaten to a cream with a little lemon juice, salt and pepper, put into a dripping pan, sift fine crumbs all over it thickly, pour a few spoonfuls of hot soup stock in the pan to prevent burning and bake for half an hour, wetting carefully several times with the gravy from the pan. For sauce, add a tablespoonful of browned flour rubbed up with the liquor in which the tongue was cooked to that left in the dripping pan, pepper and salt to taste. Boil one minute and pour into a gravy boat.

STRING BEANS.—String the beans on both sides with a sharp knife, cut into inch lengths and cook tender in hot salted water. The time will depend on the age and size. Drain well, stir butter, pepper and salt through them and dish.

POTATOES AU CREME.—Boil and mash a dozen potatoes, making them soft with milk and butter, heap on a pie plate in a smooth mound, scoop out a cupful from the center of the heap, leaving a conical cavity, glaze the inside of this and the outside of the mound with white of egg and set in a quick oven to harden the glaze. Meanwhile heat into a small cupful of melted butter four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, the whipped yolks of two eggs, salt and pepper to taste. Heat and stir, and when thick and hot pour into the crater of the mound. Sift fine crumbs upon the sauce, set in the oven to brown slightly and send to table.

CORN STARCH CUSTARD.—One quart of milk, four eggs, three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, five tablespoonfuls of sugar, a teaspoonful of butter, a little salt and nutmeg, scald the milk, wet up the corn starch with cold milk, salt it and stir into the boiling until it is thick and free from lumps. Take it off, beat in the butter and let it get almost cold before whipping in the frothed eggs, the sugar and spice. Beat well and long, turn into a buttered pudding dish and bake to a yellow brown. Sift sugar over it when perfectly cold and eat with cream or with brandied peaches.

PINEAPPLE SLICED, WITH WINE.—Pare and cut the fruit into dice, put a layer in a glass dish, sugar well and wet with a few spoonfuls of sherry, more fruit, more sugar and wine until the dish is full. Strew sugar over the top, heap on ice, and eat within an hour after the dish is prepared, as the wine toughens the fruit.

Fun for the President

Philadelphia Press.

Since other neighborhoods have delighted to honor President Cleveland, the enterprising and hospitable town of Woburn, Mass., proposes to do the handsome thing by him. The people of that place have cordially invited him to come down and look at his great grandfather's grave, which is located there.

The Greatest Walk

known was the walk to the head of the contestants for public favor by the "Hanan" shoe. To be as good as the average contestants some but to lead far in the van the procession of shoemakers only satisfied "Hanan" & Son. Eggert, Young & Co., special agents for Portland.

ANOTHER LOST MINE.

A Very Rich Quartz Ledge Hit Upon Twenty-Five Years Ago

Discoverers who Never Knew its Value—The Location Somewhere in the Bitter Root Mountains, Northeast of Lewiston

Lewiston Teller

In the Spring of 1861, as all early comers to this country will remember, the rush of adventurers to the Oro Fino district was very large, commencing as early as possible in the spring and even before the Columbia river was clear of ice, so that the steamboats could navigate between Celilo and Wallula. The Dalles was crowded with prospective miners waiting for the steamboats to make a start up the river. All were anxious to get to the new discoveries in the Oro Fino district, which had been made the fall and winter previous. Men went in hundreds by land, others waited the starting of steamboats, some succeeded in reaching the Oro Fino camp before the steamers ventured on account of ice in the Columbia, which was piled in walls on both sides of the river channel from fifteen to twenty five feet high, leaving the steamer to stem the swift current of the river between these walls of ice, rendering it somewhat hazardous to navigate. Before the middle of June [illegible] persons had arrived in the camp, some on horseback, some on foot and some came by steamer to Wallula and thence on as far as Lewiston, thence on horseback and on foot. Hundreds were there without having claims and with [illegible] work for wages and their supply of grub which they had managed to pack for the temporary supply was getting short and but few trains had arrived with supplies for such a camp. A few who had supplies or could get them struck out from the camp on a prospecting tour in the mountains, north, east and south, in the hopes of finding another field for placer mining. Among those that were thrown out were

STRANGERS IN CAMP,

who had been attracted by the accounts of the discoveries from a distance, as was supposed from California, or some point south. They kept by themselves, made no special acquaintances and in the rush no one enquired who they were or what they were after, only they were seeking a good place to open placers. They called at a tent owned by a man named Col Crocket, who had a few supplies, and made some purchases from him and fitted themselves out with grub for a three weeks supply in the mountains, and left camp with their tools, blankets and grub packed upon two animals and went into the mountains east of camp, and nothing more was heard of them until the month of August, when they returned without making any discoveries of placers that induced them to make a location. Just as they came into camp they stopped at a cabin a short distance from where Leland, Starr & Co were putting up a saw mill, and there came the company's millwright (it was on Sunday) and exhibited to him a flour sack containing some dark brittle rock which they had found in a small ledge during their explorations in the mountains, and asked him if he knew anything about quartz, and what he thought of it, saying at the same time that they themselves had no knowledge of quartz rock, but they came across a small ledge of this rock, and its peculiar quality and brittleness induced them to bring a small quantity along with them and perhaps some one they might meet would know.

SOMETHING ABOUT QUARTZ.

Singer, the wheelwright, pleaded ignorance of quartz, but told them that he with their permission would take two or three small pieces and perhaps that some of his acquaintances might be able to afford some information upon the subject. Singer had never seen the men before, and did not learn their names nor where they were from. He came home to the camp of Leland, Starr & Co, and showed the samples, but no one knew any more than Singer did. The men had described minutely in what position they had found the rock in the ledge, and the position the ledge held with the surrounding hills and rock and that a small stream ran across the ledge, and that pieces of the brittle ore were broken off and lay in a pool of the stream below. Singer retained this description in his memory, but failed to ask them where the ledge was situated, or how far or in what direction from the Oro Fino camp. Singer retained these specimens until his contract with the mill company was ended, and then he went down to his home a short distance below Oregon City. While there he took a specimen to Richard Hurley, an assayer, and asked if he would test the ore some time when he had leisure, and went home thinking no more of the matter. After several days he saw Hurley and Hurley asked him where he got that rock that he brought to him, and described the place as the prospect he had [illegible] thought he, Singer, had found it. [illegible] Hurley told Singer that

IT WAS IMMENSELY RICH

and that he had made several assays of it, and that the average was about $[illegible] per ton, and was very urgent that Singer should go with him and show him the ledge. Singer was in a bad fix. He would have been glad to show the ledge, but he could not, as he did not know himself and he did not know the whereabouts of the men that had given him the rock, nor did he know their names or address and had no means of ascertaining and so he had to stick to his first assertion that he had found the ledge and made some excuse for declining to show his ledge. Large offers were made to Singer if he would go and show the ledge, among which was one made by Col James K Kelly, afterwards U. S. senator from Oregon, but all of no avail. In the summer of 1862 Col Kelly took a pilgrimage to Oro Fino and spent several days there prospecting to find that ledge, from the description of the place that Singer had given. But all to no purpose. It was while Kelly was making this prospecting trip that he first learned that the rock was found and brought into camp by other parties than Singer, and that the discoverers had gone the year before [illegible]. During the summer of 1862, after Henry Hurley had an assay office at Lewiston, he met Col Crocket one day in his office and related to him the circumstance of Singer bringing in the ore and telling where he obtained it. The Colonel then said that he thought the men bought their outfit of supplies at his tent, and that they afterwards came back and brought a flour sack of dark rock and exhibited it on his counter and asked him if he knew anything about quartz. He told them he did not and they said they would pack it no further and left it, and went away. He said that a short time afterwards he wanted to use the flour sack and

HE EMPTIED THE QUARTZ OUT

On the ground floor in his tent and took the sack, and when he took his tent down the rock was still there, and that he had no doubt that some of it was still there in the ground and that he would examine when he returned to Oro Fino. He did so, and when he again came to Lewiston he brought some of it with him to Hurley. The latter took it and made an assay of it, and found it to be the same class of ore, which convinced the colonel and Hurley that they were the same parties that had given the samples to Singer. But no one knew where they came from nor where to the men came from nor where they had gone. They were satisfied that it was a genuine find and that the men who found it knew not its value. Much speculation existed for years about where the men came from and where they found the ore, but all were convinced that they found it while absent from Oro Fino in the mountains east of Oro Fino, and that had they ever learned of its value they would have gone back.

We have given these facts as we know them to exist at the time, and that some day the ledge will be found and will create a greater sensation among mining men than any ledge that has been found on the coast. Let prospectors have an eye to looking for this find. Those who are anxious to learn more can call upon Richard Hurley, Oregon City; Mr Singer, Oregon City; Col J. K. Kelly, Portland. Col Crocket is now dead. If the ground is not dug up where Col Crocket's tent stood there may yet be samples of ore still remaining about what was then his premises. Some of the old residents of Pierce City may remember where Col Crocket had his tent for place of business in 1861 and 1862. The Colonel did not get all the samples when he brought them to Hurley.

New York *Herald*: The only question for Englishmen to decide therefore is "Shall it be favors in the future or shall it be justice." On that question there can be but one opinion among the citizens of a republic like that under which it is our privilege and happiness to live.

A Remedy for Lung Diseases.

Dr. Robert Newton, late president of the Eclectic College of the city of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of lung diseases. It cures Consumption, and has no equal for all pectoral complaints.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLE. Apply at [illegible] Sixth and [illegible]

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD MEN TO WORK in the woods. Inquire of J. ORDWAY, [illegible] mill.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR DINING ROOM, CHAMBER work and kitchen work. Apply at St. Louis Hotel, [illegible]

WANTED—ONE GOOD SOLICITOR CAN FIND steady employment in city or country by [illegible] Work light and pay good. Address box [illegible]

WANTED—LADIES and Gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their homes. $1 to $3 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have a good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp CROWN MFG CO, [illegible] Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Men and women to start a new business at their homes; easily learned in an hour; [illegible] Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—MEN FOR MILL WORK, [illegible] PER day and [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN FOR the sewing machine business. Apply with reference [illegible] Morrison st, Portland.

WANTED AGENTS.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS CITY CANVASSER [illegible]

WANTED FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, A [illegible]

WANTED—AN [illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY SALES, LARGE PROFITS [illegible] NOVELTY [illegible] WARE CO, 15[illegible] Mission st, San Francisco.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN ENGINEER [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED BY [illegible]

A [illegible] BOOK-KEEPER DESIRES [illegible]

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY [illegible] FOR TWO [illegible] Address [illegible] Oregonian.

WANTED—[illegible] FOR A NEW BRICK [illegible]

WANTED—NEW COTTAGE OF [illegible] ROOMS [illegible] care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES [illegible] LEVEL [illegible] Address F. W. [illegible] Oregonian.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCKS AT SEA-VIEW [illegible] desirable property and a bargain. Apply RICHARD [illegible]

CHEAP HOMES, EASY PAYMENTS ON THE [illegible] Washington st.

BARGAIN IN [illegible] PROPERTY [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES [illegible] ACRES IN CULTIVATION [illegible]

Fine Farm for sale at a bargain. [illegible] acres in cultivation [illegible] C. A. REED & CO, 88 Washington st.

BUY YOURSELF A CHEAP HOME WHILE you can. [illegible] C. A. REED & CO, 88 Washington st, Portland.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—500 HEAD OF STOCK SHEEP [illegible]

[illegible] SODA WATER FOUNTAINS FOR SALE [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible]

A [illegible] PIANO FOR SALE OR RENT. [illegible] OLDENDORFF & [illegible] First st.

FINANCIAL.

THE OREGON [illegible] COMPANY HAS [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN. NOTES DISCOUNTED [illegible] SMITH, [illegible] First st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON household furniture without removal. Notes discounted. A. J. WELCH, Attorney at law, [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANY ONE WISHING TO HAVE CHILDREN [illegible]

PARTIES DESIRING TO CHARTER THE [illegible] Cascade Locks [illegible] MORGAN, [illegible]

TO CAMPERS [illegible] CAMPERS OUT [illegible] SPENCER.

PARTIES DESIRING THE BEAUTIFUL [illegible] MORGAN, Central Dock, P. O. Box [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN HOMES & CO HAVE BEEN AP[illegible]

[illegible] D. R. DAWSON, [illegible]

Stock will [illegible]

[illegible] FISHING PARTIES ARE DESIROUS [illegible]

TO CONTRACTORS—BIDS ARE INVITED BY the Board [illegible] Clerk room [illegible] Portland Savings Bank building [illegible] Friday June 25, 1886. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order [illegible] Directors. [illegible] STRUBLE, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARVEST HOME, NORTH BEACH, THREE miles from [illegible]

ALBERT BARISCH TUNES AND REPAIRS pianos and organs. Leave orders P. O. box 665 or [illegible] Fourth st, or at the residence and shop [illegible] South First st, [illegible] Oregon.

H. FISK, CHEMIST AND ASSAYER. Analysis made of all substances. 106 First street, Portland.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS.

"STREET SPRINKLING NOT ALLOWED IN [illegible] between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 and 8 o'clock P. M. [illegible]

PORTLAND WATER CO.

East Portland and Suburban Property.

THE MORRISON STREET BRIDGE IS AN ASsured fact [illegible] now is the time to invest in real estate of the East Side. I have a lot of suburban property, consisting of small fruit farms near and adjacent to East Portland; also a number of unimproved tracts for sale [illegible]. I am authorized to sell a number of fine building lots in East Portland from $150 to $400 per lot. I have several houses and lots, comfortable homes—for sale at bottom figures. Now is the time to buy. Don't wait till prices advance. Call and examine my list, take a free ride and see what you can buy with a little money. H. D. McGUIRE.
Office over First National Bank, East Portland.

HEIRS WANTED.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF—OR THAT may lead to a knowledge of—the whereabouts of HENRY POOL and wife (Carolina Pool) formerly of Victoria, B. C., heirs to the estate of Frederick Krantz, deceased, at Lake District, V. I. Address GEORGE STELLY, Executor Estate of F. Krantz, Victoria, B. C.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FOR RENT—[illegible] PARTLY FURNISHED [illegible] housekeeping, first floor, [illegible] Salmon and Main.

TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS IN [illegible] cottage, central location for housekeeping [illegible]

FOR RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOM AT [illegible]

FOR RENT—ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINGLE, FRONT, on First st, between Alder and Washington [illegible] Baths same floor.

FOR RENT—3 ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, furnished for housekeeping. Apply at [illegible]

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING [illegible]

PLEASANT ROOMS AT 193 SEVENTH ST. ONE block from postoffice.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FURNISHED COMplete. No. [illegible] First st.

NICE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, COMPLETE [illegible] first floor, large shade [illegible] Washington st, bet Sixth and Seventh.

BAILEY'S LODGING HOUSE—REFURNISHED throughout; [illegible] change, moderate prices [illegible] Second, bet Salmon & [illegible]

ROOMS, ROOMS, ROOMS. CHEAP, FURNISHED [illegible] M. W. WILLS [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

STORE TO LET [illegible] FRONT ST. INQUIRE OF [illegible]

FOR RENT [illegible]

FOR RENT [illegible]

FOR RENT [illegible] ROOMS [illegible]

FOR RENT—HANDSOME [illegible]

FOR RENT AT A GREAT BARGAIN A VERY [illegible] Stark st.

TO LET, FOR TWO MONTHS—COMFORTABLE [illegible]

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE [illegible]

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY DWELLING WITH [illegible] Ash st, bet. Second [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE [illegible] also other rooms [illegible]

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board; gas, bath [illegible] convenient to street cars [illegible] Morrison st [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY LIQUOR STORE, GOOD location [illegible] on account of removal [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BARBER shops in [illegible] Washington Territory [illegible] address J. B. L., care Oregonian.

FOR SALE—TIN SHOP AND FIXTURES ON reasonable terms [illegible] Astoria, Or. [illegible] account of death [illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST [illegible] Address Druggist, care Oregonian.

$1000—PARTNER WANTED; OLD ESTABLISHED office; business pays handsomely [illegible] Address P. O. Box [illegible]

COUNTRY STORE TO SELL, DOING A CASH [illegible] Beaverton, Or.

$4000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE FINEST [illegible] profits over [illegible] a year. Apply at once to C. A. REED, 88 Washington st.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE THE [illegible] Apply to W. M. DICKSON, [illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

S. [illegible] & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Front st.

E. J. [illegible] WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN, [illegible] Front st.

SUTTON & SERRE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 190 Front street.

C. CESAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants, [illegible] Front street, Portland.

M. [illegible] & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers [illegible]

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST), commission merchants in general and dairy produce, [illegible] Front st, between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants, Nos. 60 and 64 North Front st, Portland, Or.

[illegible] & CHURCH, COMMISSION MERchants [illegible] produce, butter, cheese, dried [illegible] Front st, Portland, Or.

GIBSON, QUACKENBUSH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc. N. W. cor Front and Ash sts, Portland, Or.

HERMAN [illegible] DEALER IN [illegible] Wool and Tallow [illegible] Front [illegible] cash advances [illegible]

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and [illegible] 122 Front st. Consignments of Oregon and California [illegible]

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

Z. T. WRIGHT, FARM & MILL MACHINERY, [illegible] Brass Goods, Inspirators [illegible] Machinery a specialty. [illegible]

FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery, 68 and 70 Front st, Portland, Or.

CHAS H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitts Thresher, Haines Header, Schuttler Wagons. Front, First and Vine sts.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, CORner N. Front and D sts, Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 56 Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware, 74 Front st, Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 109 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

NORTHROP & STURGIS, [illegible] AND [illegible] OAK ST., corner Fifth. [illegible] Sarsaparilla, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Cascade Mineral Water, Soda Fountains and Supplies.

ART DECORATORS.

FREEBORN & [illegible], THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE [illegible] Wall Paper and Art Decorators in the Northwest. [illegible]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED 1851, Portland, O.

BISHOP SCOTT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
J. W. HILL, M. D., Head Master.
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. [illegible] September [illegible] references and for [illegible]
J. W. HILL, M. D., Drawer 17, Portland, Or.

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE,
By Atkinson & Wakefield,
[illegible] st, Portland, Or.

A FINE NEW HOTEL SITUATED ON THE [illegible] Oregon. This property will [illegible] has 32 sleeping rooms, [illegible] parlors, dining room, sample room and all modern improvements. Will be sold low or leased [illegible] reasonable terms.

HOMES ON EASY TERMS.

I HAVE A FEW DESIRABLE RESIDENCE lots within ten minutes walk of the Albina Ferry which I will sell for ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH in installments of TEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. They are level and quite a town is already built around them. This is a good opportunity to get a desirable home on easy terms.
VAN B. DeLASHMUTT

SLAB WOOD.

Orders left either at the mill or the office, corner Second and C st., promptly attended to.
4jetf NORTH PACIFIC LUMBER & MFG CO

BOCA BEER IS WHAT FRANK KELLER serves his customers. First and Pine.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND TUESDAY JUNE 22 1886

YESTERDAY'S ELECTION

The whisky interest was victorious yesterday in this city. The candidates desired by the "ring" were elected in the two large wards and by majorities which expose in a striking way the strength of this combination. Ring managers were busy all day at each polling place, while strikers ran to and fro drumming up and running in voters. Every saloon man, every bar keeper and the whole dirty tribe of loafers gamblers and pimps were made use of to swell the majorities of Gerdes in the First ward and Schwab in the Second. It should not be understood that the vote polled yesterday in these two wards represents the sentiments of the people resident therein. By no means. There are even in the First ward more decent than indecent people. But the decent people, engrossed in other things and careless of public affairs, do not always take the trouble to vote. So it was yesterday. If those in the First ward who stand sentimentally for law order and decency had gone to the polls yesterday Dick Gerdes, the saloonkeeper, the partner of gamblers, the representative of mercenary politics and of what is vile in society, would not have been returned. The good people elected this man, not, indeed, by voting for him but by not voting at all.

In East Portland, as in this city, the result is entirely satisfactory to the whisky men. The election of Newell recorder, and McMillen marshal, makes things easy for the saloons, which will continue to violate the laws with impunity. There also, the stay at home voters did it.

THE CONTENTION FOR FORFEITURE

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press reports officials of the Northern Pacific company in that city as saying that they expect the senate and house to disagree about forfeiture, and that the result will be no forfeiture whatever. Also, the officials said that, "no matter what action should be taken by the two houses of congress, either jointly or separately, the construction of the Cascade division would neither be abandoned nor delayed." Nevertheless for the purpose of moving the people in Washington territory to protest against forfeiture telegrams have been sent by officials of the company declaring that if the senate bill should be enacted work on the Cascade division would stop. The disagreement of the houses is a matter of regret. The senate bill is fair; the house bill proposes a sweeping measure of forfeiture which would not be fair. The grant along the Columbia river ought to be canceled without further delay, but whether the grant for the uncompleted portion of the road over the Cascade mountains is allowed to remain or not, either way it cannot be a matter of real consequence to the country or the company, as the value of the mountain land is very small. Probably the company would be willing to let go of the grant along the Columbia river if it could save everything else, but it wants to make a relinquishment of this part of the grant the condition of keeping all the rest. Congress objects to this and out of this three-cornered strife between the company and the two houses the company will probably gain the sole advantage and still be able to obstruct for an indefinite period the use of lands by the people where it has no intention of ever building a road.

THE FLIGHT FROM COLLEGE

The late Bishop Hopkins, famous as the author of pamphlets during the war defending secession and pleading the Bible in defense of human slavery, was once called to the bedside of an agnostic whose wife and daughters were determined he should die in the faith. The bishop attempted to minister to the supposed dying man some spiritual consolation when he was interrupted by the following protest delivered with difficulty in an earnest whisper: "Bishop, when you come here I want you to talk about religion to my wife and daughters, for they love to hear you, but when you talk to me, bishop, I want to have you talk about something you know something about." This story always arises in our memory when we read the list of subjects upon "Commencement Day" schedules, and the description of inter collegiate contests in oratory. The audience is composed largely of the family friends of the young orators; the only critics that approach independence of judgment are the brass band that blows melodiously between the blowing of the boys, and even a brass band, hired for the occasion, is inclined to that tenderness of opinion that even the best of men feel toward a railroad corporation, whose annual pass is part of their circulating medium.

The atmosphere of the Pacific coast is so practical that usually the boys here are sensible enough to talk about something they know something about, but the subjects of discourse by the statesmen of the future at the East are sure to include those exceedingly lively not to say dramatic themes "The Emotions of the Will," "The Immortality of the Soul," "Is Another Great Poet Possible?" "The Ethical Principle of Law," "The Philosophy of Art." These are some of the steeples over which the callow college youth seek to shoot their bulrush arrows, beginning where the highest intellectual maturity and experience moves with hesitating step or halts in despair of solution. Girls are laughed at for wasting themselves on "We Launch Our Bark," "Where Is the Shore?" "Night Brings Out the Stars," "We Gather Light to Scatter," but the shallow profundity of the [illegible] philosophers of an average college is [illegible] as [illegible] and pointless as the gush of the girls.

Next to the [illegible] interest that a fairy tale has for a child [illegible] novel for the child's [illegible] commencement [illegible] the graceful [illegible] winding of the [illegible] pretence or the [illegible] of a college orator. There are few sights more inspiring of [illegible] than to [illegible] young women fairly [illegible] one of these demigods, when, [illegible] his short speech [illegible] that staggers the leaders of the world [illegible] he bows like a well-sweep [illegible] his hands full of flowers and [illegible] of self conceit [illegible] that will cost him [illegible] from the every day working world [illegible] that great men have carried [illegible] fearlessly [illegible] feathered [illegible] fresh water college. A college [illegible] writer to give him a subject for his commencement oration and was urged to "write on the probable moral commercial and social change that is likely to be wrought in the civilization of this state by the then just completed railway connections with Boston." The college boy thought the old graduate was jesting and turned away disappointed, but the graduate said "Young man, I mean what I say; write upon something that you know, or can know something about; write about something that is abreast with the local movement of your own time; write about something that concerns your own day; write about something that when thought out will be valuable to you hereafter as an essential part of the practical thought of your time." The college boy went away sorrowful, for he wanted a subject upon which he could be sentimentally eloquent or impressively declamatory, or flippantly display his powers of sweeping denunciation, but the graduate whose counsel he sought and rejected gave the boy good advice and the shame was that his college teacher had not from the start clarified his brains and purified his taste by refusing to let a boy with only a mud-hen's power of wing attempt the flight of a fish-hawk. The teachers are to blame for letting the boys graduate without knowing that swollen rhetoric is not eloquence; that solemn phrasing about the "inner sense," evolution, the "ego and the non-ego" is not philosophy. It is this kind of culture that instead of grounding the boy in solid, honest thought lets him become what Ben Butler termed a "mere adjective general." The boy is too often taught to despise plain, practical subjects that come naturally within his comprehension and include a chance to array facts and digest them into thought that would help him to become a useful man instead of a conceited young dreamer or empty declaimer.

If it is a good sign for a boy to play like a boy in childhood it is a good sign to have him show the same ingenuousness in his writing and thinking by taking for his theme something that he knows or can know something about instead of starting where the most venerable wisdom gropes its way confessing humbly the scantiness of its knowledge and the inconclusiveness of its careful conclusions. It is not a promising youth that mouths metaphysics, that is red hot not of religion but of theology, for it is reversing the natural order of healthy growth to the child beginning where, as we said, most wise men in weariness and disappointment end. Thanks to the utilitarian spirit of the West, our colleges every day grow more practical and thorough and less pedantic; the old-time snobbishness is largely smoked out; there is less shy scholarship and fewer [illegible] in colleges than there used to be. The increasing stringency of the bread and butter problem is helping to make men out of college boys; they early find out that at the West at least there is no premium on striving for the unattainable, and so they set themselves to work upon the practical affairs of life.

SELF MADE AND MADE FOR SELF

There is an infinite deal of nonsense written and spoken about self made men, as if it were a clog to capacity to be forced to fight out its future and fix its fate. The so called fortunate boy never finds out how half his fellows live, is never tested until trouble touches him with her heavy hand, and then too often suffering comes too late to make the gristle of his youth into the bone of manhood, and in his overpowering sense of debility that his fatal good fortune has wrought he waves his hands feebly and distractingly a few moments, sighs and dies. If trouble does not come he not infrequently sinks out of sight in a boiling sea of extravagant living and soul-killing dissipation. The poor boy butts the world in the stomach with his hard head, and squeezes it by the throat, until it drops some of its treasures at his feet; he has no time to dream because he must delve every day.

It is sometimes carelessly said that self made men are harsher and less charitable than other men because of the habit of early effort and economy, that, once a necessity, has become a second nature. This assertion will not bear examination. The men in our history who have taken the deepest, most benevolent interest in the highest welfare of the greatest number have been men who, from humble points of departure pushed their upward way through clouds and darkness to sunlight, pricked by the spur of poverty on one flank and the spur of ambition on the other, and having drunk deeply themselves of the bitter cup of toil never forgot in their best days how it tasted, and were never weary of thinking how they could mitigate, from their vantage ground at the top, the toiling misery they left at the bottom.

Franklin, Lincoln, Greeley, Wade, Peter Cooper, Claflin, Stephen Girard, and Amos Lawrence were all men who rose right up from the people, by rugged toil to private competence and public distinction and their hearts and heads were always busiest contriving how shackles might be broken, how burdens might be lifted from the aching neck of labor, how the oppressed might go free. These are the type of true self made men, a far different set from that select class of self made men that are accurately described as "self made," but as made for self.

Among the early emigrants from Connecticut to Ohio was a strong built, rough spoken hot tempered boy who started West with nothing in the world to help him but seven dollars in his pocket, a brave heart in a stout body. He becomes a hired man to a drover and his youth is a wrestle with wild-eyed cattle and wilderness. He slowly gathers resources, becomes a lawyer, a judge and an influential citizen. The pro-slavery pall of darkness falls upon the land and Harvard college's silver tongued orators and dainty scholars and kid glove doughfaces, like Choate, Otis, Winthrop, and Everett, say "Amen!" when congress enacts that every Northern man at call must be the legal slave hound of the South, and one of Harvard's sons now a judge of the Massachusetts supreme court, answered that call and helped catch and return a fugitive slave. At this moment, when culture and scholarship and Boston fine gentlemen were eating dirt and spitting dough in each other's faces, the voice of outraged manhood found its trumpet in congress in shape of this drover's boy, rugged Ben Wade. His Harvard college had been the rude prairies of the West; his culture was such as cattle and cattle drivers can give, but it was sufficient to teach him what Harvard college had not taught Everett, that men were not cattle; that the human soul was not a thing to sell or slay like a steer. This drover's boy, a true, self-made man, stood up for human rights when Harvard college boys that were made for self were either silent, or worse—howled on the hounds that followed the flying negro's track. The drover's boy was manhood from his scalp to his sole, and he took these eloquent slavery defending Boston scholars by the throat all the rest of his days when they proposed to enact a crime against human nature into a law; he lived to see all these eloquent doughfaces die either despised or repentant; he lived to see the chattel made a man.

These are the sort of self made men that make our history worth reading; they are not Gould and Stewart and Vanderbilt, made for self, they are thrifty Franklin, Lincoln, Greeley, Wade, Cooper, Girard, Claflin and Lawrence, self made in the sense of making yourself able to do something to help the world to a better, because more humane civilization; to help the world to help itself. Beacon street may continue to breed [illegible] and Cambridge graduate [illegible] with [illegible] fecundity; may continue to prove anew that its culture cannot create moral courage, capacity nor high souled humanity, but [illegible] of the unexhausted kind—men of the plain people—will continue to come, the true self made men to outmatch the men made for self.

The quantity of the "spring rise" in the Columbia river like the salmon run is one of the things which no fellow can find out in advance. This year all the indications pointed to an unusually high flood. There was an immense [illegible] of snow in the mountains and a backward spring; signs of high water thought [illegible] to be absolutely sure. The waters came up rapidly early in June and there was a general vacation of the lowlands along the river. But suddenly the weather turned colder and in three days the waters were discharged without damage. In Oregon there is little use to calculate upon anything in which the weather is a factor.

In the Transcontinental election yesterday, Elijah Smith's "slate" went through without a protest. The only notable fact is that the Union Pacific is represented in the directory, while the Northern Pacific is not. This may mean nothing or it may indicate a close connection between the Smith and Dillon interests. The O R & N election will occur to-day. Smith holds a majority of the proxies and will be re-elected president without opposition. He will, of course, fix up the directory to his own taste.

There is unreasonable delay in reporting the official returns. The clerks of Baker, Crook, Curry, Gilliam, Grant, Josephine, Lake, Union and Wasco counties have not yet reported to the secretary of state the returns, which must have been in their hands on or before last Thursday. Any time between now and Christmas, gentlemen!

The people of Portland, it seems, would rather see the city government dominated by the vicious and criminal element of society than take the trouble to go to the polls once a year.

What is the use of expecting honesty in public affairs when all the saloon men, loafers, gamblers and pimps turn out on election day and half the decent men stay at home?

How long will this community allow itself to be ridden by the infamous whisky ring?

Indecency carries the election, but decency pays the bills.

WASHINGTON IRVING

The treasury department has directed the free entry at New York of a bronze statute of Washington Irving to be placed in Central Park. Irving died rich, but until he was nearly 38 years old the career of the gentle essayist had been a failure. He had studied law, had opened an office, had embarked in various enterprises with his brother Peter, which came to naught, but he was fortunate enough when about 38 years old to get one of his books before the London public, which attracted the attention of Murray, the famous publisher of Byron, a man of great ability and great generosity, and from the day Irving began to write for Murray his life was an unbroken success. He was the first American author to "capture" the English reading public, and this was due not only to the fact that his style and gentle humor recalled and reflected Addison and Goldsmith, but because he did not offend the insular prejudice of Englishmen by using any American pigments in his colors. His "Bracebridge Hall" was a delightful picture of certain phases of English country life, while his other successful books were sketches of European travel in various lands. His literary spoils gathered from the history of the Moorish rule in Spain were popular for the same reason that they were all European subjects, sketched not by a satirist, but a painter in full poetic sympathy with the scene.

Irving's success was doubtless greatly due to the fact that he was a fine echo in style and thought of some of England's most famous prose writers. Had he gone to England and painted such pictures as Bret Harte gives us in the "Luck of Roaring Camp," "Tennessee's Partner," etc., he would have been laughed out of Europe as a gifted young savage, who assumed to be a writer; and yet so much have times and tastes changed in England that Bret Harte's little book has been read by more Englishmen than to-day read Irving. Dickens greatly admired these realistic sketches, and so did our own Emerson. Irving came back to America with fame and fortune perfectly assured and as he approached the close of life gave his genius to the composition of "The Life of Washington," but of all his books we suspect that the one that is read most and will be longest read is his "Knickerbocker's History of New York." The humor of that book is richer as well as broader than that displayed in any other of his works and a taste for broad, rank humor rather grows than diminishes with the American people.

Irving was a man of beautiful face and figure, of sweet, simple and generous disposition, an elegant and melodious writer of English on the lighter subjects of human thought and experience, but while he will always hold an excellent place in the annals of our literature he will be read less and less as the years roll on, for his quality is too gentle and refined for American taste, even among men of no mean pretensions to culture. We grow more and more utilitarian in our reading every day, as we do in everything else, and Irving will be read by a select few of genial gentle minds, like his own—those who still love to read Addison and Goldsmith—but the ordinary American, even when he has considerable culture and literary knowledge, likes to read men who have something of the "persimmon pucker," and "wild apple tang" to their thought and speech. Irving, to most of us, writes like a beautiful, gentle woman telling charming stories to her half grown children. Probably we have not changed for the better in this but to the average American even of brains and culture Irving is a man who fills your mouth with honey and your ears with the drowsy murmur of beautiful golden bees.

The fact that Irving was a failure until nearly 38 years old is matched by the case of Hawthorne, who we think, did not win general fame as the first literary artist of our land until he was about 46 years of age. Hawthorne was an officer of the United States customs for many years and afterwards consul at Liverpool, appointments he owed to the friendship of his old college classmate, President Pierce. Without the emoluments of these public places, a man of his shy nature would have found it hard work to have devoted himself so earnestly to literature, which was not in his day nearly so remunerative as at present. Even in our day Richard Grant White and the poet Richard Henry Stoddard were at one time in the New York custom house.

FALSE TEACHING.

There is altogether too much of that loose kind of moral philosophy taught in temperance meetings, that the world is divided into two classes, the good and the bad, or those who drink at all and those who do not drink. This is about as stupid as it is to teach a child that if he is a true Christian he will achieve wealth, renown and all worldly happiness, while as a matter of fact we know that very many pure and noble Christians suffer life-long misfortunes, winning neither wealth, nor joy, nor honor, and many bad men bear off all the prizes of mammon. It is true, too, that many good and Christian men have used wine as a beverage and gone to the grave without having wronged a human being, while many total abstainers have by their crimes made thousands mourn. The temperate men of this world are no more responsible for the vice we call intemperance than the honest people, who seek to gain money are responsible for misers, swindlers and thieves, who represent the intemperate, insane exhibition of that very passion of acquisitiveness that keeps the wheels of all the industrial world in ceaseless motion. Because we all agree that a hopeless drunkard is a repulsive and destructive creature to deal with we do well to remember that the legitimate war of temperance reform is not with the temperate but with the intemperate; do well to remember that a sot who cannot be reformed by the example of self control that we call temperance is about as hopeless and unaccountable a result of exceptional circumstances and disease as are those intemperate illustrations of acquisitiveness called misers, swindlers and thieves, and if we do not lecture honest acquisitiveness for making money, because dishonest acquisitiveness is a social scourge and a curse, why lecture temperance because of the sins of intemperance? The total abstainer has no more right to recklessly abuse his temperate neighbor than a preacher content with a few hundred dollars a year, has a right to lecture Peter Cooper because he honestly piled up a million and virtuously enjoyed it. Better than the endless chant of "Don't drink no matter what you do" is to teach a boy temperance and self control in everything, teach him that it is a very serious matter what you do in very many things besides the question of total abstinence from drink. If the boys learn this lesson of every day honesty and nobility of aim they won't drink and dissipate, because to do these things is in conflict with the lesson of thorough moral and intellectual honor they have learned. Raise the general standard of character on this comprehensive point and your boy will rise above drink and dissipation, for he will disdain it. In short, teach him something beside the lesson to chiefly avoid the sins that spend his shekels, the unthrifty vices; teach him that whether a sin robs him of a dollar, or enriches him by a dollar it is a sin, and sin is not to be shunned because it costs you a dollar, or excluded because it brings you a dollar, but that it is always to be shunned because it may rob life of all that makes life worth living.

The prohibitionists are sure to be masters of the situation where they are strong enough to carry the state for prohibition. They can carry a legislature pledged against compensation to liquor sellers as easy as they can for prohibition, so that it is of no practical consequence whether the Brewer decision is sustained by the United States supreme court, for there is no power in the state courts to interfere with the will of the people expressed against compensation. If the United States supreme court should sustain the Brewer decision it could not enforce its decision and compel compensation to be granted, because the judicial power of the United States does not extend to suits prosecuted by a citizen against a state. The state has full authority to prohibit the making and selling of liquor, and, while it may be that such action should carry with it compensation, there is no way to compel the state to grant it. The prohibitionists may continue to possess their souls in peace, for they are able to defeat any law for compensation where they are strong enough to pass a prohibitory statute. They have a clear legal right to prohibit liquor selling just as other individual rights may be controlled, docked or denied in the interest of the greatest good of the greatest number, and they have the power, if they have not the right, to refuse compensation to the injured rum seller. So they need not fret, so long as they are in possession in their respective states. If they ever get out of possession they will have, of course, to take their chance in legislation until they are again able to rout, ruin and recapture the law making power. This is the situation. Prohibition can keep all it has captured as long as it holds the fort in the state legislatures.

EMMET AND PARNELL

The vast progress to a humane settlement of the Irish question within this century is evident; there is but little more than eighty years between the death of Robert Emmet and the last great speech of Parnell. In 1803 England hanged Emmet for treason at the age of 23 and mutilated his body after death. Emmet was a heroic impracticable, like our own John Brown; a marvelous boy, a gifted creature, instinct with that wonderful eloquence that has at once been the glory and the weakness of the Irish race, but his genius was not the sort out of which comes a great man of public affairs like O'Connell and Parnell.

All people are entitled to just so much independence as they have the valor and opportunity to obtain and the wisdom and virtue to maintain. Restricted by these conditions, the only road to limited Irish independence has been that of peaceful agitation, ably opened by O'Connell and ably followed by Parnell. That the ancient severity of England's rule over Ireland has been relaxed, that liberty has been measurably unbound and ungagged in the most beautiful island of all the seas, is due to the powerful practical genius of O'Connell, Butt and Parnell, rather than to the Emmets and Fitzgeralds, the Mitchells and the Meaghers, who could always talk beautifully and write inspiringly, who seemed to think a war of eloquent invectives against England was equal to an armed invasion of her soil. Emmet was an impassioned orator who expected to capture independence by a sudden stroke. Had he lived longer he might have succeeded in kindling a flame of insurrection over Ireland, but have wrought no good; only made her misery more miserable, her limbs further loaded down with galling chains when England's heavy armed heel was again upon her neck. Emmet was the true type of poetic-minded revolutionists, always surpassingly eloquent and always unsuccessful in organizing victories or in creating a state out of the chaos of war. He was Vergniaud, Mazzini, Kossuth, Hugo—a noble nature but weak for such work as Cromwell, Washington and Cavour wrought. The purely oratorical temperament is generally unfitted to organize, defend, maintain and wisely govern a state, and so Emmet, dying on the scaffold at 23 probably left us the sweetest and finest death song that his noble spirit was capable of, in that wonderful speech full in all its lines of passionate patriotism and inimitable pathos. As a personal calamity his death was a sore bereavement to his friends, but it was fortunate for his permanent fame so dramatic was his last opportunity for eloquence and so fitted to stimulate abnormally his great powers.

His brother Thomas Addis Emmet, a man of far greater talents, has no such popular fame in history. He lacked the martyrdom that always casts an immortal aureole about eloquence as in the deathless monument of the dead. John Brown made no effort at eloquence in court, and yet he suffered as serenely as Emmet, who went to his fate with the air full of the echoes of his eloquent protest and defiance. It was the temperamental difference between a grim Puritan enthusiast and a fluent, magnetic, fervid golden mouthed Irishman. For Emmet, at whose shrine the Fenian, dynamite and dagger revolutionists still invoke irregular violence and vengeance on England, we have to-day Parnell a Protestant, half English and half Yankee in his blood, a cold, calm, keen, logical, inflexible agitator, a man of self poise and self command. Not an orator, his last speech in its wisdom, self restraint and serenity of thought was the effort of a statesman. Next to Gladstone, Parnell is the loftiest figure in all this Irish agitation. The age of Emmet has passed away with the cruel and shameful punishment he suffered for his treason. Ireland had little use for such as he even in that gloomy hour. He would be as out of place and useless to-day in the Irish struggle as a poet would be at a meeting of railroad directors. Parnell is a statesman working patiently through the methods of peace, which are Ireland's only hope of amelioration, limited independence, and enlarged liberty under reformed law.

A statement, just published by the bureau of statistics at Washington, shows that during one year and nine months, ended March 31, 1886, the number of Chinese who came into the United States was [illegible]612, while the number of departures during the same period was 32 466. The net decrease by emigration during the period was 23 864. Since the custom houses contain a record of all arrivals and departures, these figures are entirely accurate. To the departures thus reported there must be added the steady decrease by death. The Evening Telegram says:

At this rate January 1890 the period that will end the administration of Gov Pennoyer will see comparatively few Chinese in Oregon, a circumstance which doubtless both he and his friends ignoring statistics and general facts will endeavor to manufacture into a large sized plume to adorn the cap of the democratic governor. It is fair to presume that the latter being a man of at least ordinary intelligence is familiar with the facts presented by the foregoing figures but he speaks with reasonable assurance when he promises as he has taken occasion to do thus far in his public speeches the release of Oregon from the curse of Chinese labor neglecting however to state that this release has been in rapid progress for the past three years under the provisions of the Chinese restriction act and wholly independent of the mouthings of politicians.

On the passage of Senator Beck's bill, prohibiting members of congress from acting as attorneys for railroads which have received land grants or pecuniary aid from the government, only eleven senators opposed the bill, viz:

Messrs Bowen of Colorado, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Dawes of Massachusetts, Edmunds of Vermont, Evarts of New York, Hoar of Massachusetts, Mitchell of Oregon, Riddleberger of Virginia, Sawyer of Wisconsin, Sewall of New Jersey and Teller of Colorado.

These senators are all corporation attorneys or cheap "money bag" statesmen. Edmunds on its passage, in vain tried to refer it to the judiciary committee, composed chiefly of railroad lawyers, in which event it would never be heard of again.

Milwaukee, a rich city of 150,000 inhabitants rejected all bids for a public school building the other day because they were too high. The bids ranged from $21,000 to $28,000. We take it that school matters in Milwaukee are not run by a school ring, as in Portland. Here, in a city no more than one-fourth the size of Milwaukee and having not one-tenth part of the wealth, the school managers go the tax payers in for a building costing $150,000.

There is an effort in Umatilla county to defeat the confirmation of Mr B. Coffee as Indian agent. Presumably the movement is in the interest of Somerville, the former agent. All the "squaw men" and others, who have an interest in perpetuating the reservation system and defeating the plan of settlement proposed by congress, may be relied upon to take sides with Somerville and against Coffee.

The latest achievement of the organ-grinder in Portland is the discovery that THE OREGONIAN, in opposing Gerdes, was favoring the liquor ring. For readers outside of Portland it may be necessary to say that Gerdes himself is a liquor seller and boss of the liquor ring. Organs will be organs.

The police force, which could not discover anything wrong on election day two weeks back, is jubilant over the re-election of Gerdes.

THE SOLDIER IN POLITICS

The Maine state convention had a chance to nominate a brave and capable veteran for governor, but, under the inspiration of Mr Blaine, a politician who had never smelt powder was selected. There is no more sentiment in politics than there is in war, and the soldier at the North stands no better chance of political preferment than his competitor who never set a squadron in the field. There is an annual spasm of emotion on Memorial Day. Gen Sickles once reproached New York in a public speech with the fact that there were over a thousand pauper veterans in her almshouses, and there are some eighty pauper veterans in the little state of Vermont, for whose accommodation a Soldiers Home is to be built. Gen Sickles spoke the truth when he said that when these men enlisted they were publicly promised better treatment than the fare of a pauper in the event of misfortune overtaking them; he further claimed that the South treats the men who fought to destroy the Union with greater kindness and though less able to care for its crippled veterans does better by them than we do by our defenders. Whether this assertion is entirely true or not, it is certain that the ex confederate officers at the South represent vastly more political power and consequence among their fellow citizens than do our veterans no matter how well equipped they may be for the public service. Two thirds, at least, of the South's representation in congress were in the military service of the Confederacy, and what is true of congress is true of the Southern state service. When a soldier is taken at the North for responsible civil office he is quite as often as not one who, like Banks or Butler, was first of all a fluent demagogue, a soldier of small service or suffering, a soldier of no more scars than are produced by the chafing which is common to awkward and inexperienced equestrians. No peril more deadly than garrison or guard duty in camp have been his, he is elected not because of his stout soldiership, but because of his stump eloquence or bar room affability. We do not say this is the invariable rule, but out of an army of veterans vastly larger and more intelligent than that of the South we select very few genuine soldiers for public office. As a rule the soldier is either curtly placed on the retired list of public service, or else some uninformed politician with cheap facility of frothy, boastful speech, steps to the front of peace with the same alacrity with which he waltzed to the rear in war. [illegible] nor Pyrrhus, is your average soldier in politics. The brave and distinguished soldiers of the South lead in politics, as in war without a murmur of opposition from anybody.

The reason for this is that the North is an intensely commercial, busy people too busy to be overpoweringly possessed by the sentimental memory of any one thing, and takes the simple, practical view of politics that it is very different work from war and needs men of facile speech rather than rude energy and fighting talent, so they make the superficial qualities of speech, notable scholarship a standard of selection. If you point out that the favorite candidate was but a cheap, sorry effigy of a soldier compared with his plain blunt competitor, the crowd sneers and says "Oh, well, the war is over." A barking dog is wanted not a grim, silent mastiff; a stump speech is wanted, not a sword. If we wanted a sword we should not choose this speechmaker and since speech and sputter and shrewdness are wanted, we don't care about this fellow who when we yell for "a speech" bears himself as proudly as Coriolanus before the Roman populace, refers to his sword for his record, and thanks us as sententiously as if he were "bigger than Grant," who was the adored type of this sort of platform taciturnity. The temper of the North is that of an intensely busy race, to whom the great civil war was only a "nine days wonder"; the temper of the South is that of a people of comparatively small commercial activity, of dull, lazy life, a people given to prosy and sentimental reminiscences. To such a people the war and its figures is the over shadowing event of their history; they have plenty of time to brood, to bewail, to boast and whoop over the war, while the bustler North has no time for any of these things. It means to cast a sharp glance over its shoulder occasionally, just to see that the Confederate menagerie don't eat up the dividend, but its hands, eyes and heart are too full of present business to posture over the past or to go into spasms about the future. This difference between an intensely busy people and an indolent, or at least an inactive, people, is shown by the fact that while the South is very poor compared with the North, every Southern city has a splendid monument to the memory of the Confederate dead. "Have you seen the Confederate monument?" is almost the first inquiry addressed to the tourist—not "Have you seen our seminary, our school buildings, our churches, our temples of justice or great manufactories." Turning to the North, few of our cities have soldiers' monuments. New York has no soldiers monument and has raised about one hundred thousand dollars of the million wanted for the monument to Grant at Riverside park. The South is fairly studded with these memorial stones, and the spirit of their inscriptions is in line with the annual public ululations of Jeff Davis over the corpse of the Confederacy, for whose early death there will be crape on the Davis hat and doorknob until he joins that phantom majority, where those who wore the blue mix peacefully with those who wore the gray; where there is neither state sovereignty nor federal supremacy; where Jackson playfully chaffs Calhoun and Lincoln smiles benignantly on Grant and Lee.

DIED.

At [illegible] Or, [illegible] Mrs Mar[illegible] wife of Wm M[illegible]

Mrs Doughty was one of the first women to settle [illegible] of Oregon, coming to the Willamette valley in 1841.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]!

Wm. McGuire & Co. received the first shipment of Deep Sea Fish from Yaquina Bay—through in one day. As usual, Wm McGuire & Co. are the first to introduce everything new in their line, and are the only dealers receiving these fish direct—only 12 hours out of water. They received last night a fine assortment of genuine Cod, Soles, Red Groupers, Rock Cod, Kelp and Halibut. WM. McGUIRE & CO., Third and Morrison sts. Telephone 371.

1789 1886

14th OF JULY

GRAND CELEBRATION

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

L'Union Francaise!

(French Mutual Benevolent Society.)

LITERATURE, MUSIC, DANCING

—AND—

GRAND BANQUET!

To be held at Merchants Hall, corner Third and [illegible]

Wednesday Evening July 14, at 8 P. M.

Tickets to be had at Lobe's corner First and Salmon, of E Bollack, cor First and Morrison and from all members. 21we14d

WANTED—BY A MAN WITH REFERENCES a position as commercial [illegible] an experienced and competent accountant and general office man; can give bond if required. Address A B care Oregonian. 2[illegible]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Many persons imagine our

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS SALE

Is an advertising dodge, but we assure you it is not. This is the first time we appear before you in any such sale, and we MEAN BUSINESS from first to last. An inspection will convince you of this.

BECK & WALDMAN.

147 First Street.

NEW TO-DAY.

WEEKLY DRY GOODS REPORT—[illegible] Brown Sheeting [illegible] 8 and 9c per yard; [illegible] inch 16c, 80-inch 18c, 90-inch 20c. Lace curtains, 4 yards, finished, $1.00 per pair; 60-inch Table Linen [illegible] Bedspreads, etc. [illegible] cretonnes 10 and 25c. It shall be our constant aim to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which we are now receiving. McALLEN & McDONNELL, 165 Third st.

WANTED—A SMALL SIZE SET OF LIGHT buggy harness. Address [illegible]

FOR ALL WOOL DRESSES AND CLOAKS [illegible]

LOST—IN CENTRAL [illegible] DOG. LIBERAL [illegible]

LOST—COLLARETTE, SILVER WITH DIA[illegible] reward [illegible]

[illegible] very cheap. Address [illegible]

A GIRL WANTED TO DO COOKING AND [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible] FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork [illegible] Fifteenth [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL TO COOK [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] HOUSES [illegible] HARRY BOYD [illegible]

WANTED TO RENT AN [illegible] PIANO [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN GENERAL [illegible]

CAMP [illegible] AND OVERLAND [illegible]

REMOVED [illegible] DRESSMAKER [illegible]

FOR RENT—A COMFORTABLE [illegible]

[illegible] OF HISTORY [illegible] John [illegible]

DRESSMAKER, GOOD FITTER, WISHES A [illegible] family. Wages [illegible] Oregonian.

WANTED—A GIRL (GERMAN PREFERRED) [illegible] to take care of [illegible]

YOUNG MAN WITH TEN YEARS EXPERIENCE [illegible] Address [illegible] Oregonian.

GREYHOUND LOST—AT CITY VIEW PARK [illegible]

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WISHES A SIT[illegible]

[illegible] SAFE AND [illegible] Address [illegible]

CLOCKS CAREFULLY [illegible] L. C. HENRICHSEN.

BAKERY FOR SALE [illegible] GOOD [illegible]

ANY PARTY WILLING TO MAKE HIMSELF [illegible]

A RELIABLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION [illegible]

FOR SALE—TEN SHARES FIRST SERIES [illegible]

WANTED—BY A [illegible] GENT [illegible] Address [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED—[illegible] MRS [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] LOTS [illegible] FINE [illegible] Portland.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT—[illegible]

[illegible] PAINT [illegible] Order [illegible] THOMPSON & [illegible] Agents [illegible]

NOTICE—THE SALE OF THE PAPER [illegible] 11 o'clock A. M. [illegible] CHAS H CAR[illegible]

BELMONT PARK—OR HEALTH FOR [illegible] FRED CLARK [illegible] Stark st.

At Great SACRIFICE—GEO. H. HIMES has concluded not to have any political aspirations but to limit his entire energies to Job Printing and kindred branches [illegible] quality of work or price [illegible] Address him at 169 171 Second st., Portland Oregon. Legal Blanks [illegible]

ALASKA STEAMER.

The Steamship Idaho

Sails for Alaska via Port Townsend and Victoria, on

FRIDAY JUNE 25 AT 5 O'CLOCK P. M.

Freight [illegible] received at steamship wharf on and after [illegible] noon of Friday

22jed JOHN MUIR Traffic Manager

The Reunion!

OLYMPIAN — June 25th — ILWACO

PENNSYLVANIANS—OHIOANS.

PROGRAMME

[illegible]

Second Day.

[illegible]

Arrive at Portland [illegible] P. M.

GRAND [illegible] EXCURSION!

FIFTH ANNUAL PICNIC AND GAMES

—OF THE—

PORTLAND CALEDONIA CLUB.

[illegible] Grove, Monday, July 5th.

Tickets $1; children [illegible]

[illegible]

Dancing Platform and First class Band will be provided. [illegible]

FOURTH OF JULY

EXCURSION & PICNIC

TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN,

[illegible] by the ladies of the Taylor st. M. E. Church

MONDAY JULY 5th

The Swift and Commodious Electric Light

STR. OLYMPIAN

[illegible] Fort Canby and McKenzie head [illegible]

THE [illegible] BAND has been engaged [illegible]

The steamer will leave Ash st. wharf at [illegible] A. M. sharp, arrive at Astoria at 1 40 P. M., Fort Canby [illegible] Portland 11 P. M.

TICKETS—Round Trip $2; Children, $1.

[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED,

Fireworks & Matting

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

KING LEE,

66 Morrison st., between Third and Fourth.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN C. M. STEVENS

GILMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

No. 62 First St., bet. Pine and Ash.

AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Buggies, etc. Regular sale days—Tuesday & Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household Furniture, etc.

We will sell at our salesroom, No 62 First st.,

This Day, Tuesday, 22, 10 A. M.,

[illegible] TOBACCO and Canvas Window Awnings.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER—Office No. 12 Washington St.

Great Bargains.

[illegible]

GOLD AND ROLLED-GOLD JEWELRY.

We have orders to sell at very low prices any of the above goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

New York Jewelry Co.

No. 107 First St., Portland, Or.

[illegible]

S. W. corner Third and Morrison.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1886,

And Following Days

FOR ONE WEEK.

Special Prices

To Close [illegible]

Fancy Cheviots at ... 12½c.

Printed Checked Organdies at 15c.

Printed Lace Checks at 25c.

Printed Crazy Cloths at 16⅔c.

N. B.—A Large and Varied Assortment of Remnants—STAPLE AND NEW GOODS—to close out at mere nominal prices.

[illegible]inson & [illegible]

Spring and Summer

STOCK

Clothing,

HATS

CAPS

Furnishing Goods

Is now all in and Complete.

A. ROBERTS,

THE LEADING

Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter,

FIRST AND ALDER.

W. H. WISDOM,

Prescription Druggist.

A FULL LINE OF

Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Shoulder-Braces & Sundries.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

FINE PERFUMES, SOAPS

And Toilet Articles.

Orders from the Country will receive Prompt Attention.

Corner First and Stark Sts., Portland, Or.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE

C. M. PYKE, Acting Manager.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1886,

Operatic Extravaganza of

"THE WIDOW O'BRIEN,"

With James T. Kelly as The Widow.

FULL CHORUS! GRAND ORCHESTRA!

W. H. KINROSS, Conductor.

REGULAR PRICES.

Reserved seats at McKercher & Thompson's.

EVERDING & FARRELL,

DEALERS IN

Feed, Groceries, Provisions,

FRONT AND ASH STREETS.

LOCAL AND GENERAL [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Arrested.—A fellow named [illegible] who has been working a swindling soap [illegible] by Policeman Griffin on a charge of [illegible] to sell a piece of soap about the size of [illegible] for half a dollar. With it he is sup[illegible] to give away a greenback of the denomi[illegible] $1 to $5, but all you get is soap [illegible]

[illegible] Judge Smith yesterday in the case of [illegible] Congregation Chebra [illegible] engaged as [illegible] at a salary of $7 a month. [illegible] was discharged and he brought suit [illegible] as salary for the rest of the year [illegible] non-suit was made because [illegible] the jury [illegible] sufficient evidence [illegible]

[illegible] NEW BUILDING.—David Monnastes is going [illegible] brick building on the southwest cor[illegible] and Jefferson streets, and has no[illegible] tenants who at present occupy the [illegible] which stands on the lot to seek other [illegible] The report is current that Walter [illegible] a brick stable is to be erected at the southwest corner [illegible] between Stark and Washing[illegible] R. Acker, on the site of the old one.

CTION AND COMMISSION

GILMAN C. M. STEVENS

GILMAN & CO.,
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SALES of Real Estate, Furniture, General
Horses and Buggies, etc. Regular sales
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ULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
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Day, Tuesday, 22d, 10 A. M.,
Carpets, Extension
Plate Mirrors, etc.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

B. RICHARDSON,
IONEER—Office No. 1 Washington St.

at Bargains.

AND ROLLED-GOLD JEWELRY.

York Jewelry Co.
107 First St., Portland, Or.

corner Third and Morrison.

DAY, JUNE 21, 1886,
And Following Days
OR ONE WEEK.
Special Prices
use Wash Dress Goods

—A Large and Varied Assort-
Remnants STAPLE AND
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James T. Kelly as The Widow
HORUS GRAND ORCHESTRA
W. H. KINROSS, Conductor.
REGULAR PRICES.
ed seats at McKercher & Thompson's.

VERDING & FARRELL,
DEALERS IN
, Groceries, Provisions.
FRONT AND ALDER STS.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

IN THE BREAKERS.—The *Astorian* of ... the following dispatch from Fort ... a fishing boat bottom up, with a man ... was sighted at 7 to this morning ... immediately started out as soon ... could get a crew together, with some ... G. B. Allen went ... the surf ... about five minutes too late ... the man still clinging ... between two ... reappearance ... Another boat was found ... supposed to belong to J. H. Hanson ... containing a number of fish, boat and ... there during the night ... the men." The fishermen who ... from Sand Island ... Thomas Lawson, M. ... cannery, Robert Marriott, h... and one other man were drowned ... who fishes for John A. Devlin say ... saw Lawson and Steabl on their ... boat, drifting out into the ... on Peacock spit, on ... and heard them shouting for help, but ... to render them any assistance ... was a well known and steady ... He was of more than average ... noble grand of Beaver lodge No ... I. O. F., and secretary of the Columbia ... Fishermen's protective union. Steabl ... to nearly every one in the city, having ... the police force for nearly two ... He was a member of Astor lodge No ... and Seaside lodge No. 1, A. O. U. ... Marriott fished for Badollett & Co. ... one of the oldest fishermen on the ...

WORKS OVERTAXED.—The success ... attended the enterprise of the Port... and Cement company in starting the ... of lime here should encourage ... engage in similar enterprises, the lack ... is a serious loss to the community ... company find that their kiln, taxed ... capacity, is barely able to supply ... and as the demand is rapidly in... owing to the superior quality of the ... for finishing and for brick work, the ... are that another and perhaps two ... will be built before long. The com... over 1000 tons of limestone piled up ... grounds and will increase their reserve ... as possible in order to be prepared ... of emergencies. The barrels for the ... now manufactured on the premises ... may be considered the inception of a ... establishment which will grow in ... A great deal of the lime, however ... bulk, fresh from the kiln, which is a ... advantage to consumers. The lime thus ... makes a beautiful finish, and ... in the splendid job done by Mackay ... Waldo block, where even the center ... made of Portland lime. It is a satis... to know that people who wish to pat... home industry are not to suffer for the ... but obtain a superior article.

OF TRAMPS.—Half a dozen villainous ... were arrested at the C street ... afternoon yesterday by policemen ... Holland, Hart, Morgan, Byers, Byrnes ... Holmberg. They are part of a gang ... here a few days since over the ... and who appeared to be under the ... that they had captured the city, as ... been making themselves very fresh ... the docks. Two of them, the dirtiest ... independent of the lot, went about the ... Slidder, which is moored just be... and marched unbidden into ... thereupon the officer on duty ordered ... The gang man got to proc... and indulged in a drunken ... in which one of them was rolled into ... and then fished out to the great en... others. They managed to evade the ... yesterday, when they were ... They gave the names of ... George Anderson, W. H. ... Charles Barker and Peter Stan... Ryan and Charles Hamilton ... were arrested about 6 o'clock yesterday ... There are a number more vagrants ... around the various gambling hells who ... arrested.

LILIES.—Mr. Robert A. Habersham, ... the country in the vicinity of ... few days since, discovered an elevated ... is literally covered with a beauti... species of lily, the like of which ... before, and is probably known ... botanists. He calls it the "grass ... the leaves spread out around the ... the flower stalk like a bunch ... the flower stalk, which is hollow ... to three and a half feet in height ... surmounted by a cluster of small lilies ... in number, of a cream color, ... a head of a teacup shape. In fact, ... looks as if it was covered with walk... with a china teacup on the top of ... the plant is likely to prove a valuable ... to our lawns and gardens, as it is ... grows in great profusion. Perhaps ... Anderson can furnish the name of the ... something concerning its habits.

AN OBLIGING NEIGHBOR.—Kit Dukes ... Valley arrested for tearing down a ... of a neighbor named Winters, is to ... Justice Davis's court to-day. Dukes ... and his place adjoins Winters's. He ... only outlet or inlet to his farm is by a ... through Winters's land, and that ... although not a public one, has been ... the past fifteen years. Recently ... and Winters had some little trouble about ... going on the other's land, and sub... Winters shut off Dukes's communica... the road, by building a wire fence ... end of it. In order to pass through ... Dukes tore part of the fence down ... was unable to replace it, or the rea... being made of wire. Justice Davis ... upon to decide whether or not the ... criminally liable. In the meantime ... out on his own recognizance.

INSANE.—An old Irishman named ... Logan was examined for insanity by ... Judge yesterday and ordered com... the asylum at Salem. Logan arrived ... Montana a short time ago and ap... the county court for assistance. Judge ... got him employment on one of the ... but Logan only stayed a day or so ... came back to town with a story that ... stay there because they were after ... him. Judge Moreland next gave ... order to go to the poor farm, but ... go out, as he said he found out they ... to hang him there. Sunday he ... from Powell's valley, where he ... refuge from his imaginary enemies ... went out and brought him in ... give much of an account of him ... he was born in ... was once ... has a grown daughter, but does ... where she is.

TAKEN FOR A BEAR AND KILLED.—The ... Curry county) *Record* has particulars ... accident which occurred last Tuesday ... Frank Cox, a young man, the ... Cox, was hunting in the neighbor... White mountain with a companion ... Anderson. Shortly before the ac... separated, agreeing to meet at a cer... Anderson heard the dogs baying ... short distance away up in a ravine, ... to reach them. He observed, ... yards distant, what he supposed to ... crossing a log, raised his rifle and ... minute later he was horrified to learn ... shot his friend. The bullet entered ... just above the hips, and came out on ... side. Young Cox lived twenty-four ... the accident. Anderson is prostra... grief and knows no peace. His condi... to be pitiable.

SWINDLER ARRESTED.—A fellow named ... who has been working a swindling soap ... at Alder and First streets, was run in ... by Policeman Griffin on a charge of ... money under false pretenses. Taylor's ... sell a piece of soap about the size of ... for half a dollar. With it he is sup... wrap a greenback of the denomi... from $1 to $5, but all you get is soap ... wrapping the soap up to all ap... wraps up a greenback with it, but ... who has given up a half a dollar ... the greenback isn't there, the ... dexterously palmed it. The ques... why the fellow should ever have been ... to ply his vocation here at all as he ... a day or two.

DIDN'T GET HIS PAY.—A non-suit was ... Judge Smith yesterday in the case of ... vs. the Congregation Chebra ... Danziger was engaged as ... a year, at a salary of $75 a month, ... 1885. About six months after ... discharged, and he brought suit to ... $450 as salary for the rest of the ... year's services were contracted ... order of non-suit was made because ... did not have sufficient evidence to go ... the jury with.

NEW STORES.—David Monnastes is going ... building on the southwest cor... and Jefferson streets, and has no... who at present occupy the ... on the lot to seek other ... report is current that Walter ... building at the southwest corner ... stable is to be erected ... between Stark and Washing... on the site of the old one.

THE PITTOCK-RESMAN MACHINE.—J. B. Mason, superintendent of the Eureka mining company, has been in the city for some days making arrangements for having one of the Salmon quartz pulverizing machines put up at the mine. The company have had men at work on their ledge, which is situated in Blue River mining district, 60 miles north and east of Eugene, since the 1st of March. Two tunnels have been started, one of which is ... and the other ... feet. The ledge is free milling gold ore seven to eight feet in width, and ... assays ... per ton of the precious metal. There are now about 400 tons of ore on the dump, and when a mill is put in operation the value of the claim will soon be demonstrated.

FOR SATURDAY.—The "take" of staterooms for the trip of the Olympian indicates even better attendance than anticipated. The effect of the reunion will be to encourage a larger membership of the Pennsylvanians and Ohioans and to induce the New Yorkers to organize. The committee deserve great credit on this score, in addition to the pleasure they have thus afforded state people to meet and talk over old times while enjoying a change of air and scenes. A programme of the trip will be published Thursday, which includes the repertoire of the Roseburg Junior band. The Cauby minstrel performance includes the ... efficient ... for dancing at the Ilwaco hall. Children (between ... and ... years) are half price. Tickets on sale at the various stores.

MOURNS A SERIOUS LOSS.—Capt. Henline mourns the loss of a pair of pantaloons. Some time back there was held in this city a broom drill, and in the make-up one of the participants required a pair of trousers that would fit him after the legs had been stuffed with a half dozen pillows, and Capt. Henline's were the only pair in the city that would suit the occasion, so they were pressed into service. Capt. is desirous of fixing up his remaining pair of unmentionables, and as he does not desire to go to bed while the repairs are in course of progress, he would like to hear from the broom brigade. A report is in circulation that the pantaloons have been utilized in making a full complement of uniforms for the broomsters.

WON A TOURNAMENT PRIZE.—The shoot off at City View park on Sunday between J. J. Evens, W. T. Muir and E. W. Moore for the prize cup for the best general average made at the late tournament, resulted in favor of Moore. First Even and Moore made eight each out of a possible nine, and in shooting off Moore won the prize. Yesterday Judge Whalley and A. B. Rickey tried their skill at live pigeons at the White House. Rickey got eight out of fifteen, while his opponent killed seven. They were the meanest lot of birds ever sprung from a trap. Every one had a combination of in-shoot, out-shoot, up shoot and down shoot, and with these accomplishments a ... gale.

HALLUCINATION.—Between ... and 10 o'clock last night policemen Nash and Watson arrested a middle-aged German laborer named Charles Shipp, as insane. Shipp was wandering about the corner of Second and Alder streets talking to himself on all sorts of subjects. On arriving at the police station, Shipp told a tale about Celilo. He said they killed about thirty men a year up there and fed them to the fishes, and as a job was put up to kill him and as he wasn't desirous of being fed to the salmon, he ran away and came to Portland. Shipp also told a stupid story of gold being sold and traded at Celilo for copper and stones. He is thought to be an escape from the asylum.

BEEF CATTLE TO MONTANA.—Ben Snipes, the well known cattle man, is now filling a contract for supplying Hopkins, of Miles City, with five train loads of beef cattle. The second train was loaded at Palouse Junction a day or two since with cattle from the White Bluffs section. The cattle for the three remaining train loads will be taken from the Yakima country. They are shipped to Cheyenne, and will probably find the Chicago market after a while. It looks as if Montana, after having made deep inroads on the stock cattle of our ranges, is now going to carry off the fat ones. As long as this sort of thing is kept up the chances for cheap beef are poor.

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.—Last night the committee in charge of the Fourth of July celebration held a meeting at the council chamber, R. F. Bybee in the chair. A communication was received from Mayor Raffety of East Portland accepting the committee's invitation to appoint a committee of three from his side of the river. Appropriations were made to the various sub-committees. It was estimated that the cost of the celebration would be $850 short of the subscriptions, and the finance committee was instructed to "rustle" and collect that sum. Adjourned till to-morrow evening.

EXCURSION TO LATOURELLE FALLS.—The annual excursion and picnic of the Hall Street M. E. Sunday school will be with the steamer Wide West, to Latourelle falls, near Rooster Rock, Saturday, June 26. Tickets, 50 cents, children 25 cents. Latourelle falls is pronounced by some the most beautiful falls on the Columbia, abounds in woods for rambles, and field room for sports and games. The steamer leaves Ash street wharf at 8 A. M. and returns at 7 P. M. Friends of the church and Sunday school will please notice the change of time.

CLAIM THAT THEY STILL HOLD OFFICE.—There is some talk around town that two of the present justices of the peace of Portland claim that they can hold over for the next two years, for the reason that their successors have not been elected. They set up that according to law a justice of the peace is provided for in each precinct and that a discrimination cannot be made for Portland alone. In other words, two justices do not fill the bill according to the state law, and consequently they stay in office until succeeded.

A DROWNED MAN.—The Oysterville *Journal* of a recent date reports the finding of the body of a drowned man about a mile north of L. A. Loomis's place, between Oysterville and Ilwaco. The *Astorian* says it is thought that the body was that of J. S. Lembo of boat No. 34 Eagle cannery, who was drowned at Sand Island on the morning of the ... The remains were turned over to Coroner Hanselman, who had them buried.

THE RAYMOND EXCURSION PARTY

Early yesterday morning the Raymond excursion party, under the personal escort of Mr. Luther L. Holden, arrived here by the Oregon and took quarters at the Esmond. Following is a list of the visitors:

Hon. Edwin Wright and wife, Boston
Miss Ella J. Macomber, Boston
Merle H. C. Wright, Boston
Charles H. Mann and wife, Boston
Mrs. J. C. Williams and ..., Boston
Miss M. W. Walker, Boston
S. T. Bird and wife, Boston
G. Waldo Smith and wife, New York
Hon. George H. Monroe, Boston
Bernard Jenney, Boston
Major Edward J. Jones, Boston
Mrs. William Fitch, Norwichtown, Conn
Miss Sadie G. Fitch, Norwichtown, Conn
Miss Fannie R. Fitch, Norwichtown, Conn
Miss Susie L. Fitch, Norwichtown, Conn
Mary K. Gale, M. D., Wollaston, Mass
Hon. John Felt Osgood, Boston, Mass
Hon. J. B. F. Osgood, Salem, Mass
Mrs. H. H. Hosmer, Boston, Mass
Miss Jessie Phetheplace, Providence, R. I.
W. B. Hosmer, Boston, Mass
John Steele, Stoneham, Mass
H. S. Jenkins, Boston, Mass

They spent yesterday driving about the city, and a finer day to view the surroundings could not have been chosen. To-day the party leave for Victoria, stopping one day at Seattle and one at Tacoma on the return. On Tuesday, the ... th, the party leave by boat for The Dalles, thence to Spokane Falls for one hour's stay, and then straight to Yellowstone Park, where they will spend eight days.

IN MEMORY OF ALFRED P. ELFELT

Electricity, whose flash brings joy and sorrow from thousands of miles away, has brought us the sad news of the death of our friend Alfred P. Elfelt, who died at Heidelberg, Germany, to where he had gone by advice of physicians and as his relatives and friends fondly hoped for the restoration of his health. But alas, a higher power decreed otherwise, and we will not look again upon his genial, kind and good countenance forever more. Alfred P. Elfelt was born in Philadelphia, and after receiving a collegiate education joined his older brothers in 1856 at St. Paul, Minnesota, then a comparatively small place. In 1860 he came to Portland, Oregon, where one of his brothers, Augustus B. Elfelt, had established a prosperous business. Alfred P. remained here till 18.. and when he left he left many friends, for to know him was to esteem him; his gentlemanly manners, kind and charitable acts to all alike, his high sense of honor endeared him to all who had the pleasure of knowing him. From here he went to San Francisco and there became the head of the firm of A. B. Elfelt & Co. and continued as such to the day of his untimely death. While residing in San Francisco he took a leading part in many charitable institutions and also in all pertaining to the welfare of the city and of its mercantile interests. The Mercantile library of that city is a monument to his zeal and energy in promoting and carrying into effect the erection of it, and in San Francisco as well as here he was honored and esteemed by a large circle of friends, by all of whom his loss will be much deplored and by all of whom he will be sadly missed, for there are few like him. May his ashes repose in peace and his soul be received by its Maker.

Farewell, honest, kind, loyal, genial, charitable good friend. R. G.

Steck" Piano Agency and other first-class instruments at Wiley B. Allen's, 211 First st.

THE CITY ELECTION

Geres Elected Councilman in the First Ward, Schwab in the Second and Tyler Woodward in the Third

The city election passed off quietly yesterday. In the First ward there was a lively three-cornered contest till about noon, when it became evident that if the vote against Geres were divided between Opitz and O'Hara, the former would certainly get there. So Opitz withdrew from the race in favor of O'Hara, but it was too late. More than 100 votes had been dropped in the box for Opitz, and not enough republicans remained to elect O'Hara. In the Second ward, it was pretty certain by the middle of the afternoon that Schwab was elected. Nearly 800 votes were in at 4 o'clock, and ... these ... were known to be for Schwab. In the Third ward Woodward's election was conceded from the start. A great many votes were cast for the democratic nominees for police commissioners. Following are the official returns:

COUNCILMEN

First ward—H. Geres, ...; O'Hara, ...; Opitz, ... Geres's plurality, ...
Second ward—R. H. Schwab, ...; C. H. Woodard, ...; Schwab's majority ...
Third ward—Tyler Woodward, ...; Adolph Nicolai, ...; H. M. Clinton, ... Woodward's majority 60

POLICE COMMISSIONERS

J. McI. Harvey received 11.. votes in the First ward, ... in the Second and ... in the Third—total 1...

J. W. Holman received 6.. in the First ward, ... in the Second and 5.. in the Third—total, 1...

George Herrall received 42.. in the First, ... in the Second and ..3 in the Third—total 1.78.

There were scattering votes for the republican nominees who had withdrawn.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND, June 21—6:49 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Bar	Change last 8 hours	Ther	Direction	Fall	State Weather
Portland	30.01	—07		NW	00	Clear
Olympia	30.0.	—0			00	Clear
Roseburg	30.00	06	8.	NW		Clear
Red Bluff		—08		NW	00	Clear
Sacramento	29.4	—0	80	SW	00	Clear
Ft. Canby	30.0.	—0		NW	00	Fair
Tatoosh	.00	—0.		W	00	Clear
Spokane	29.9		80	W	00	Clear
Walla Walla			8.	W	00	Fair

River at 11 A. M. 16.6 feet.
Minimum thermometer 56, maximum 83.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agts., San Francisco.

Ladies
Do you want a pure, blooming Complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

L. C. HENRICHSEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First St., Portland, Or.
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

The Leading Jeweler
Corner First and Morrison

PARTIES GOING TO THE SEASIDE
Or out of town for the summer can store their pianos ... valuables of any kind ... at the ...
UNCLE MYERS ...

—FOR—
Mt. Hood and the Glaciers
Commencing Monday, July 5, and until further notice the Mt. Hood Stage Co's Stages will leave Hood River Station for Mt. Hood and the Glaciers every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. New Hotel on the mountains.
Don't fail to take
The Grandest Trip on the Pacific Coast
H. C. COE, Pres't
C. F. BACKUS, Agent.

G. L. HIBBARD J. HIBBARD
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Successors to G. L. Hibbard & Co.)
Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AND DEALERS IN
RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES
151 Front St. bet. Washington and Alder, Portland, Or

JOS. SCHLITZ BOTTLING WORKS, L'D.
Milwaukee, Wis.,
SOLE BOTTLERS OF THE
JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING CO'S
PILSNER LAGER BEER.
W. T. VAN SCHUYVER & CO., Agt.,
Portland, Or.

$100 GENUINE DIAMONDS FOUND IN CANS OF TEA AND COFFEE

The Merchants Tea company of Chicago, have opened a Branch Store at No. 201 First street, between Main and Madison. Their Tea and Coffee are packed in paper cans, the tea can and contents weighing about 1½ lbs, the coffee can and contents weighing about 3 pounds. Every can contains a souvenir, such as solid Gold, Silver and Nickel Watches, also Genuine Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls and other Jewels.

This company has adopted this method of advertising their Choice Brands of Tea and Coffee, but after twenty days they will be sold only on their merits at the same price, same quality and same quantity, but without the souvenir, the goods being worth the price asked at fair valuation without any regard to the souvenirs.

This company has established seventy-six branches in various parts of the United States, none of which are now giving the souvenirs in the cans of Tea and Coffee, as the time has expired, yet each agent has a large and friendly increasing trade, as the superior quality of their goods becomes known.

We shall publish from day to day a partial list of those who find valuable souvenirs in the cans of Tea and Coffee. Below is a partial list of the fortunate purchasers thus far:

D. E. Buel, wood dealer, got a solid gold ring. H. Rubenow, Harrison and Fifth streets, stem winding stem setting watch. Miss Lizzie ..., ... at Ackerman & Co.'s found a diamond ring. Miss Rose Weber, 60 Third and Sheridan streets, diamond ring. Miss Fannie Brazee, 1.0 Eleventh street, solid gold ring. F. A. Post, 1.. South First street, diamond stud and also gent's solid gold hunting case Elgin watch. Dr. M. J. Patton, dentist, southwest corner First and Yamhill streets, diamond collar button. T. W. Melns, "The Bouquet" millinery store, diamond collar button and lady's gold watch. H. W. Mitchell, of Mitchell, Lewis & Co., ... Front street, stem winding stem setting watch, lady's gold watch. W. H. Williams, clerk Ash street dock, diamond collar button. L. D. Curtis, cashier at Casino, between Seventh and East Park streets, diamond ring. H. Steinberg, East Portland, stem winding stem setting watch. F. M. Prettyman, .4 between J and Thirteenth streets, diamond ring. A. C. Peck, 21½ Second street, genuine diamond ring. T. W. Cecil, East Portland, corner Fourth and D streets, diamond ring. J. Berry, genuine diamond ring. Miss Mabel Dent, East Portland, gold ring. Miss Hattie Sherlock, Twentieth and B sts., diamond ring. J. Masterson, engineer steamship Oregon, genuine diamond ring. Mrs. A. M. Blodgett, Postoffice candy store, diamond ring. M. J. Davis, of Meier & Frank's, dry goods, five silver dollars and a diamond stud. Mr. Lucas with C. H. & N. Co., diamond ring and gold watch. H. Roberts, with Corbitt & Macleay, diamond ring.

Mrs. M. C. Webster, East Portland, got a genuine diamond ring. Miss Minnie Brown, 35 Williams street, found a solitaire diamond ring in tea. L. N. Solomon, Albina flour mills, got a stem winding and setting watch. Mrs. Hildebrand, with Miss Adcock, milliner, 171 First street, found a solitaire ring in tea. Miss Meyers, city park, gold ring. Mary Odea, 3.. Fifth street, gold ring. Mrs. Carrie Smith, 32 Union block, solid gold ring, genuine diamond ring. T. I. Leiberthal, of the *Staats Zeitung*, got a genuine solitaire diamond stud in tea. Miss Mary Manning, with Miss Adcock, milliner, 1.. First street, got a lady's solid gold watch in can of tea. A. ... mail carrier No. 8, got a genuine diamond collar button. Miss Lucie Nickellie, Merchants hotel, solid gold ring. Eda ..., Merchants hotel, solid gold ring. W. H. Waldron, 7 North Fifth, solitaire diamond ring. Mrs. Dora L. Workmeister, East Portland, gold ring. Sol R. ... found $50 in gold in tea. C. F. Laker, N. P. R. R., stem winding and setting watch. Miss Bessie Smith, 1.. ... street, gold ring. Tung Kee, laundry, found a pair of genuine diamond ear drops, solid gold setting, in tea. Miss Daisy Martin, originally with Peck's Bad Boy company, got a genuine diamond collar button, solid gold set ring. Mrs. J. A. Logan, East Portland, diamond ring. J. W. Allen, night watchman N. ... carriage factory, gent's solid gold watch in tea. Mollie Bond, genuine diamond ring. Frank Hansey, 9.. Third street, diamond ring. Mrs. I. A. Marquam, 1.. Fifth street, diamond ring. H. P. Fisk, Dallas Park, ... silver dollars in tea. Minnie Gleason, ... Seventh street, genuine diamond ring. T. F. Young, Stark street, found a genuine diamond ring. Mrs. J. P. Howe, 1.. North First street, $10 silver dollars, also diamond collar button. Miss L. Protzman, St. James hotel, diamond ring. Mrs. J. J. Muhefee, corner Second and Columbia streets, genuine diamond ring. Mr. S. M. Donald, blacksmith, I street, between Third and Fourth, diamond collar button. Mrs. J. Skinner, 21.. Second street, diamond collar button. George Collins, engineer O. R. & N. Co., got $100 in silver in a can of tea. J. J. Allard, horseshoer, Fifth and G streets, stem winding and setting watch. Charles Anderson, ... car shops, genuine diamond stud. Miss Daisy Andrews, 230 Yamhill street, gold ring. Miss H. Pippersett, 3.. Third street, gold ring. Eva Perkins, .0 Marsey street, gold ring. W. T. Wood, East Portland, carpenter, corner Sixth and G streets, solid gold watch. Mary Leonard, Tenth and Jefferson, gold band ring. N. Caravita, wine merchant, 24.. First street, solitaire diamond stud. Edward Harold, ... Sixteenth street, solitaire diamond ring. Capt. J. F. Farrell, solitaire diamond ring.

James Ettan, superintendent of Willamette iron works, genuine diamond, ruby and sapphire ring in can of tea. W. J. Bray, 2.3 First street, restaurant, diamond ring. Mrs. F. Smith, Montgomery street, solid gold ring. Mrs. Johnson, .5 Ellis street, diamond ring. Wm. Buckman, East Portland, solid gold ring. E. W. Rowe, St. Charles hotel, diamond collar button. H. Bennett, sexton of Lone Fir cemetery, stem setting stem winding watch. Mrs. Smith, Ninth and J streets, East Portland, diamond collar button. I. M. Brown, 1.7 and 12.. Third street, wall paper, diamond ring. E. Nash, police officer 5.., South Third street, diamond ring. Mrs. T. Sheridan, 143 F street, diamond collar button. Gabriel Alfonse, 304 First street, gold ring. Frank Clark, 1.4 First street, diamond collar button. W. J. Zimmerman, Third street, lady's solid gold watch. Miss Eva Harkins, Fourth and Lincoln streets, diamond ring. Miss Annie Nicholas, 124 Jackson street, diamond collar button. Miss Mollie Witherell, 269 Tenth street, gold ring. Miss L. R. Witkins, Colusa, Cal., diamond ring. J. J. Robinson, 308 Jefferson street, diamond stud. Miss Sadie Stringham, 112 A street, genuine diamond ring. J. T. Flynn, Fifth and Lincoln streets, genuine diamond ring. M. J. Davis, with Meier & Frank, diamond collar button.

Orders by mail selected by disinterested parties.

Orders by mail promptly forwarded to all parts of the United States, on receipt of cash or postal note. Terms: Single cans $1, six for $5, twelve for $10, twenty-five for $20, sixty-five for $50. Address Merchants Tea Co., 201 First street, Portland, Or.

N. B.—The Prize Tea company has no connection with this house.

CLASSIC HATS.
The Largest Variety of
SUN HATS
—AT—
THE BOUQUET!
LOWEST PRICES.
MELLIS & CO., 67 Morrison, upstairs.
Wholesale Upstairs.

Japanese and Chinese Curiosities, Fancy Goods, Etc. Also
FIREWORKS AT ...
Wholesale and Retail.
ANDREW KAN,
66 Washington St., bet. Third and Fourth

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear, 109 First St.

KOHEN
THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER
Cor. Second and Morrison Streets.

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TO-DAY! TO-DAY!
—OUR—
GREAT SALE
BEGINS!

Come and see us. You will see things to your advantage.

YOU WILL SEE
Hundreds of Choice, Nobby Suits for men at 10, 12, 14 and $15, just marked down to actual New York Cost, to close them out.

YOU WILL SEE
Men's Fine Dress Suits, which always sold at 25, 30, 35 and $40, marked down to nearly one-half their regular prices. We to remind you that cash talks and that best are cash prices.

YOU WILL SEE
500 Boys' Suits, for ages 5 to 12 years, which always sell at 5, 6, 7, 8 to $10, marked down to 2 50, 3, 4, 5, 6 and $6 50. These are great reductions and these suits will go in a hurry. Those in need had better call early.

YOU WILL SEE
Undershirts and Drawers for men, nice fine Summer Underwear, white or fancy colors, at prices that will astound you. We mean business; these goods must and will be sold.

YOU WILL SEE
Youths' School Suits, for ages 10 to 17 years, at the low prices of 7, 8, 9 and $10, just $3 a suit less than regular price.

YOU WILL SEE
HATS, Straw, Wool or Felt, marked down so that the poorest man in the land can afford to wear a good hat. Now is the time for a Nobby Tile at your own price.

YOU WILL SEE
Summer Coats (about a hundred styles) at 50c, 75c, $1, $2 and $3—all new, fresh goods, for this season's wear.

YOU WILL SEE
300 Men's Fine White Vests—the latest, just in this week from New York—at $1, $1.50 and $2, almost half what they are worth.

YOU WILL SEE
Pantaloons at 3, 4, $5, worth regularly 6, 7 and $8. You will wonder how it is done, but the cash takes them away, and they must go.

YOU WILL SEE
Nobby Neckwear, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs in silk or Linen, Hosiery, Cuffs and Collars, and all sorts of Men's fixings, marked 'way down. They must all go. Remember, we mean business; we are closing out our Summer Goods.

COME AND SEE US
COME AND SEE US

If you can't come, write us for what you want and we will send it to you.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to any address.

KOHEN
COR. 2d & MORRISON STS.

"Bear in Mind it's to Your Interest,
Do Not Invest without Investigation"

[Cut this out and save it for reference.]

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AT
LEWIS BROS.,
249 First st., bet. Main and Madison.

Mail Orders Solicited.—Any one living out of the city ordering of us will receive the same attention as if the person at our counters. Goods sent C. O. D., or ... money order. Goods sent to all parts.

Ladies' ... opera toe, short vamp, medium or low heel ... $ 50
Ladies' French kid ... medium or common sense heels, down to ... 1 75
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Ladies' Soft Kid 4 button, low cut and flexible sole ... $1 50 and 1 75
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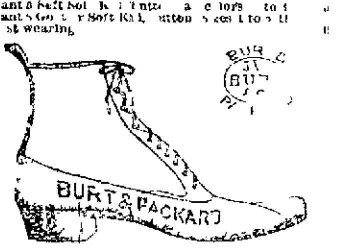
Child's Goat Glove Kid Top button, 6 to 10½
Child's Goat, button, toes tipped, 6 to 10½ ... 1 00 1 25
Child's Curacoa Kid, ... worked holes with tassels, ... 10½ ... 1
Infants' Soft Sole ... colors ...
Infants' Goat or Soft Kid, button, sizes 1 to 5, best wearing



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FOR
THE BEST
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For Style, Fit and Wear
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In ordering Boots and Shoes, address plainly ... Order Department, Postoffice Box ...
LEWIS BROS., Portland, Or.

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American Independence!

Great Preparations! Splendid Programme!

We advise everybody to come to Portland to Celebrate the

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AND AT THE SAME TIME CALL AT

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CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS.
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We have without exception
THE FINEST LINE OF
Summer Suits
EVER MANUFACTURED.

There has been a great demand for the full line of Suits we received from New York by express, and we are more than satisfied.

We still have a full assortment of Styles and Sizes, and can fit everybody no matter what size. We invite all to call and see our stock.

Just received from N. Y. 150 Dozen
FRENCH BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR
Which we offer at the remarkably Low Price of
60 SIXTY CENTS! 60
This is the Greatest Bargain ever offered

People residing in the country can obtain samples on application. Send orders early as our goods move rapidly.

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DR. NEWCASTLE, DENTIST—EAST ..., 167 ...

PHENOMENAL
AT
OLDS & KING'S

On Monday, June 21st, we commenced a special
Clearance Sale,
Continuing until July 25.

These Reductions will apply to each and every Department throughout the house.

Prices Reduced!
In many cases
BELOW NEW YORK COST.

The crowded condition of our large establishment, the fact that orders for Fall Goods have been placed to arrive, and also the limited time remaining before the Fall season opens, renders this
SALE IMPERATIVE.

Mr. ... has ... purchased in the New York market many special lines as Clearance ..., all of which will be offered during this sale ... attractive.

NEW GOODS.
Many lines suitable also for
FALL WEAR
... now offered for ... will ... attraction.

BARGAINS!
In many cases below cost of manufacture.
Bear in mind early selections are the BEST, as many lines will go fast.

THESE PRICES
Will positively not be continued after July 25.

Our Assortment in Every Department the Largest to Select From.

The Prices Decidedly the Lowest.

OLDS & KING,
185, 187 FIRST THROUGH TO
184, 186 SECOND
Between Yamhill and Taylor sts.

N. B.—We call your attention to the display of English and American Worsted Dress Goods in our large show window. The prices quoted are a sample of the reductions that apply to every article throughout the house.

E. J. E.
153 FIRST ST.
Just Received
Rowing Suits,
Bathing Suits,
SUMMER
UNDERWEAR
... & ...
The Men's Furnishers.

Benton's Hair Grower.

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be BALD, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF or ITCHING of the scalp should use Benton's Hair Grower. ... have grown hair. It never fails to ... the hair from falling. Through sickness and ... the hair often falls off ... and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In ... of cases we have produced a good growth of hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years; we have fully attested ... the following fact:

We grow Hair in 96 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald.

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead or vegetable or mineral poison.

It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff and itching of the scalp.

The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the hair with its vitality.

Price single strength $1. If your druggists have not got it we will send it ... on receipt of price.
BENTON HAIR GROWER ...
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NORMAL SCHOOL,
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Full Faculty.
Good Buildings,
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IN PRAISE OF JUNE

So sweet so sweet the roses in their blowing
So sweet the daffodils so fair to see
So blithe and gay the humming bird a going
From flower to flower a-hunting with the bee.
—*Nora Perry*

Then came the jolly Sommer being dight
In a thin silken cassock coloured greene
That was unlyned all, to be more light
—*Edmund Spenser*

I gazed upon the glorious sky
And the green mountains round
And thought that when I came to lie
And rest within the ground
'Twere pleasant that in flowery June
When brooks send up a cheerful tune
And groves a joyous sound
The sexton's hand my grave to make
The rich green mountain turf should break
—*William Cullen Bryant*

ONLY AN EPISODE.

A STORY BY MARION HARLAND

Written for the Oregonian

The ruined tower of the old church at Jamestown Va in which Master John Rolfe gentleman and Pocahontas princess were married in the year of our Lord 16[illegible] is a picturesque object in an unpicturesque landscape.

The yellow stream swallows between flat banks it has soaked away foot by foot until much of the low peninsula covered by the first English settlement in the old dominion has gone to make muddier the turbid water or been carried down by freshet and tide into the Chesapeake. Acres of sedge and marsh grass stretch out toward the mainland to the left of the spectator who faces the river. In another half of the view intercept the eye in its sweep [illegible] upward. The government palace built by Berkeley and tenanted by Dunwoodie takes foundation walls more than a yard thick from cellar to attic into the alluvial soil. The lines of the eaves and the sharp pitch of the roof are unobstructed by vine or bough but smiling gardens and thrifty orchards outlying it betoken wise plantership on the part of the true gentleman and courteous host who is now the proprietor.

A rail and board fence topped with twisted wires separates a rough road from the churchyard. Entering by the plantation gate the tourist makes his way through a tangle of Scotch broom fennel and briars over a pavement of fallen tombstones.

"The scenes at this old Jamestown church are painted for us in the chronicles. It was a building sixty feet long and twenty four broad which had narrowly escaped burning when the colony was abandoned. Lord Delaware at once repaired it and would have it decorated with flowers. The pews and chancel were of cedar the communion table of black walnut. There was a baptismal font and a lofty pulpit and at the west end were hung two bells. This was the first church edifice worthy of the name erected in America."

So read Miss Martha Wilson with accent and precision befitting a gentlewoman of fifty years standing who had given some attention to elocution.

Her seat was a horizontal slab broken irregularly across by a sycamore tree which, striking its roots into the heart of the sleeper beneath the stone had heaved this from the brick base and carried it upward, as the tree grew eighteen inches or so then riven it asunder. Both edges of the severed tablet were buried in the sides of the bifurcated trunk. The topmost branches were taller than the tower.

While Miss Wilson read a small hand incased in a tan colored glove (undressed and mousquetaire) brushed dry leaves and twigs from the other half of the broken tomb. As the elder spinster closed Cooke's Virginia a History of the People, on a lean gray kidded forefinger a softer younger voice said slowly picking out word by word

"Sarah Blair, wife of
Commissary of Vir[illegible]
of this parish. The
[illegible] Hannah Harris
ye [illegible] Married June ye
ceedingly beloved, missed
mented"

"Exceedingly beloved, missed and lamented," went on the gentle tones. "So long, long ago too!"

With a crumbling stone at the feet and the ivy running wild
Tangled ivy and clover
Folding it over and over
At the [illegible] eyes were filled with tears for a sorrow I [illegible]
Lightly the winds were blowing
Softly the tears were flowing—
For [illegible] known years and a sorrow that [illegible] be

"Heaven forbid that it should come for many a year to those who love who would miss and lament you."

The quotation and the passion to prose epilogue were uttered *sotto voce* by Lieut. Walter Hardee U S A stationed at present at Fortress Monroe. He was the handsomest man in his regiment and fond of reciting apt poetical selections to an appreciative audience of one. He dashed the pathetic lines with just enough sportive gallantry to avert the imputation of sentimentality. In falling into the fervent undertone he looked down into Marjory Wynkoop's eyes with a smile half tender half playful in his own.

The girl shook her head as her gaze returned to the shattered tomb.

"It matters nothing to her now—the love the missing and the mourning. It is *awful* to be dead and forgotten on such a day and in such a world as this."

"My child it is the common lot of mortals." Miss Wilson raised her head from the blank book in which she was jotting down memoranda. The platitude was conventional stucco on a ground work of stony common sense. "Mr Hardie the church was twenty four feet broad by sixty deep if we are to believe Mr John Esten Cooke. It must have left little room for burials within the inclosure defined by the ruined wall. Would you object to stepping off the distance beginning at the front of the tower?"

While the polite officer strode lightly and evenly over the space indicated Marjory strolled away into the miniature jungle. Pursuing her presently when he had given in his statistics he found her standing within the tower door. She wore a traveling suit of soft cloth russet brown in color that fitted the undulations of her supple figure to perfection a Redfern poem tailor made and untranslatable. Her head was thrown back lightly as she looked up at the inner curve of the arch. A slant sun ray turned the fluffy hair clustering under the bonnet brim to filmy gold. Her eyes were as blue and candid as a child's. She had a straight nose a pair of red sensitive lips an exquisitely fair skin and a complexion like a wild rose just opened. The picture framed by the embrasure of the narrow portal justified the young fellow's pause of admiration.

"By love!" he said to himself "her poses are inimitable. And I verily believe unconscious."

The wild roses brightened vividly when he accosted her. The color that varied almost with her breathing was no her unconscious and in her world curious charm. Still a third was the serious simplicity that met Mr Hardee's bantering catechism.

"I am thinking that Pocahontas certainly passed through this door on her wedding day and trying to imagine how she—how it all looked. Jamestown is very direct and satisfactory. There are no guides to bewilder one no crowd of sight seers to break the spell of antiquity and silence. It is good to be here."

Still talking of the dusky bride the love of whom stirred up a mighty war in the meditations of that pious and priggish widower Master John Rolfe, the modern man and maiden passed through the gate, crossed the road and climbed the knoll beyond. Lieut. Hardee folded his military cloak cushion-wise on a flat stone at the foot of a dwarf thorn tree. When his companion was seated he threw himself on the grass before her.

"But you have your back to the best features of the view," she represented.

"I beg your pardon," lifting his cap without altering his position.

It was one of the ways that made the handsome defender of his country irresistible with the sex he studied to please. Ways as intangible and potent as insensible subtle and enchanting as the breath of flowers. The reverent gesture the slight raise of the arch of the brows the quiver of the sweeping mustache betraying a lurking smile carried a volume of meaning. Marjory Wynkoop was a metropolitan belle with a record won in two New York seasons and a summer at Mount Desert but she colored again and looked steadily down the river granting him but a three-quarter profile.

"What weather for November!"

"The atmosphere is full of Indian summer and of poetry," said Hardee in a dreamy legato [illegible] respectful homage at her under long lashes.

Both seemed to listen. The brooding stillness was so profound that they could hear a flock of sheep cropping the dry grass a full hundred rods away, the lazy roll of the yellow river sapping the clayey banks the plaintive call of the partridge in the stubble on the upland. The sun's last [illegible] of dim gold floating in the [illegible] the softness of the haze beyond which the distance fainted into blue nothingness. Through the two loopholes set in the face of the old tower the Past looked solemnly at them. Behind them [illegible] spread its [illegible] in prayer or lament or benediction around the naked arms of the sycamore rooted in the dead woman's heart.

"Some of my ancestors sailed up this river two hundred years ago," Marjory said in a sudden awakening. One might have fancied that she drew back from a dangerous brink. "My grandmother was of Huguenot descent and a Virginian by birth. She knew many stories of her French ancestor. One which made an indelible impression on my mind was of the escape of one family from their native land in a small trading vessel. They were overtaken and the schooner was searched by the king's officers. The fugitives were packed in the hold and surrounded by bales and boxes of merchandise. The soldiers thrust their swords through cracks in the deck probing for their prey. The point of a blade entered the shoulder of my great great grandmother stuck there for an instant and was jerked out. Before it could be drawn up out of sight she wiped the blood from it with her kerchief that the red stain might not betray the nature of the cargo."

"A fine dramatic incident!" Hardee's face was all alight with enthusiasm. "Those times made heroines and heroes. Every life was a drama with tragic elements freely intermixed. If we seek the heroic nowadays we must go to the stage for it. Tragedy is with us a synonym for sensational. Both are bad form. Stabbing and stoicism are relegated to the lower classes. I think hearts and lives grow shallower with each generation of cultured people."

"It is well perhaps that stabbing should no longer be numbered among the fine arts," said Marjory. "As to tragedy hearts have grown deeper and the play goes on behind the curtain. *Then* men and women suffered and cried out. Now they endure and hide. The higher the culture and the finer the strain of old blood the more graceful and thorough is the heroism of concealment."

Hardee's surprise was genuine.

"I am continually getting new lights upon you. These last few hours are a revelation. I really thought—"

"That I never troubled myself to think! I seldom do. Why spoil holidays with metaphysics and sentimentalizing? And at my age life should be one long holiday. [illegible]"

She had picked up a pebble worn smooth by floods from the water's edge and now to send it down the declivity with fling so strong and aim so true that it skipped to the river raised a tiny geyser in the turbid sheet and awoke sleepy circles that were long in subsiding.

"Not yet—please."

Hardee sat erect and looked down the river in his turn. A flush crept up to his cap brim.

"I have a story to tell that must be heard seriously and indulgently."

He did not go on with it and Miss Wynkoop gazed full at him unobserved. He was very handsome and a gentleman from the crown of his chestnut hair to the toe of his patent leather. A glorious looking fellow gay well bred well read gallant and to her the most devoted of cavaliers. For one month he had been her shadow whenever the duties of the post granted him liberty to sun himself in her presence. For one month gossips kindly critical and envious had had their say of the splendid couple who paced the ample piazzas and corridor of The Hygeia talked in shadowy parlor nooks and were altogether the best waltzers that ballroom had seen since the incomparable floor was laid. Miss Wynkoop was essentially a "society girl." As belle and heiress she knew her market value too well to think of allying herself with an army officer who had nothing but his lieutenant's pay his magnificent physique hardly coming under the head of available capital. With shrewd Miss Wilson as chaperone and a tome of class traditions to bank up the cool headed spinster's counsel Bel Marjory as her dueña sometimes called her could be trusted to hold her own against a corps of irresistibles. None of the girls guarded and coached by the veteran had made imprudent matches. She had never had one under her wing concerning whom she felt less anxiety than this. Else she had not sat at ease on Sarah Blair's memorial slab her spine against the larger stem of the bifurcated sycamore and read John Esten Cooke's "History of the Virginia People" while Bel Marjory was tete a tete on the sere knoll with Walter Hardee a reputed lady killer.

All this forestalls the need of asserting that when the lieutenant pulled himself up and together in the brief sentences I have recorded his companion knew perfectly well what manner of communication he had to make. She had six other scalps (imaginary) dangling at her cestus (also imaginary) had seen all the morning what was coming and was in no doubt as to what her answer would be. He might have anticipated the purport of it had he met the eyes that surveyed him in deliberate thoughtfulness while he gazed down the river. He did not turn his head then or when he began his story. His self poise was less perfect during the prelude than might have been expected from one familiar with the graceful audacity of certain of his other "affairs" but the auditor took into account the heats and flurries incident to the crisis of the malady. Being by nature tender-hearted she would willingly have interposed a helping word had not etiquette frowned down the meditated deed of charity.

"You have permitted me to know you so well during the weeks of our acquaintance [illegible] that I trust you will acquit me of presumption. It is not possible to see as much of you as I do without gaining a higher ideal of womanhood. You have let me call you friend Miss Wynkoop. Forgive me if I brace my courage on that circumstance in bespeaking your interest in what lies so near my heart that I have beaten it back from my lips a hundred times in the last week."

He was gaining fluency but still looked riverward while he talked plucked at the withered sod with a nervous right hand tore up bunches by the roots and strewed them idly about him.

"I have thought—I have hoped sometimes that your quick perceptions may have divined the truth that your gentleness of manner your toleration of my attentions signified your knowledge of the real state of affairs. I am a plain blunt soldier and no diplomatist, Miss Wynkoop—Marjorie!" His fingers were buried hard in the turf, his face was pale with excess of agitation as he wheeled upon her. "Have you never guessed that I am engaged to be married?"

She did not start neither did she tremble yet a keen eye might have seen her whole figure waver in the darting thrill of surprise and her color shift as boughs stir and roses are shaken when the root is jarred. A woman does not sustain unmoved a shock to her vanity. Before the shiver passed she laughed, a pleasant ripple of amusement tinged ever so slightly with the matronly patronage inevitable to the feminine confidante of such an avowal.

"My dear Mr Hardee you take my breath away! Your story is like a footpad's 'Stand and deliver!' I am not a soldier but I too can be blunt. I heard your tremendous revelation the evening I was introduced to you. My informant labeled you as we sometimes see crossways posted 'Not a public street. Dangerous.' Like yourself I have been tempted to bring forward the subject a hundred times but it was your place to broach it. Thank you ever so much for doing it at last. Now with a pretty show of setting herself against the dwarf thorn tree "tell me all about it and her. All the credit of it and she?"

"I don't know that I would be[illegible] said [illegible] a belle anywhere. She lives in Chicago."

He spoke with grave reluctance. A man never appears to less advantage than when having spent hours [illegible] in [illegible] more or less [illegible] that she [illegible] his [illegible] all along being [illegible] place. Nor [illegible]. She is the sister of a brother officer. The lieutenant [illegible] a year before while she was visiting her military relatives. She was quite pretty somewhat accomplished affectionate in disposition (the last thing a woman would have mentioned in the circumstance) sweet tempered and 19 years old.

"I see," Marjory nodded appreciative and still patronizing. "A thoroughly nice girl a really womanly woman! When you are married you must bring her to New York on the wedding trip. I'll give her the [illegible] reception that can be designed by best society artists. Then be winningly imperious let me see the photograph you carry in your left breast pocket. Haven't it with you? You will show it to me to-night in the pauses of the german. Don't hate me for saying it but I am thankful she will not be there. In that case you would not be there. In that case you would not be my partner and I don't know ten men whose step suits mine as yours does.

"Seriously Mr Hardee and briefly—for I see Miss Wilson's bonnet swimming through the fennel tops—I congratulate you most cordially on your happiness present and prospective. And not to be outdone in friendliness I am what might be styled a demi semi fiancee myself. That is I was overpersuaded to take the matter into consideration a while ago. You know the status of the woman who hesitates. We will keep each other's confidence and be all the better friends for the exchange."

It was midnight and moon and tide were high when Miss Wynkoop and her cavalier strolled from the ballroom upon the encompassing esplanade. Her costume her beauty her dancing her wit had been the pride and marvel of the brilliant scene.

"Rare and radiant maiden"

Quoted Walter Hardee looking into the sparkling face with eyes it was as well the sister of his brother officer did not see. "The line has been in my mind all the evening. I must say it."

"Three chief lieutenants, two majors and a civilian have been before you. I suspect it is a stock regimental password." Her soft laugh mingled musically with the sough of the long waves at their feet. "By the way I brought a photograph to show to you. Where is the one you promised to exhibit?"

She drew a large card from a mysterious recess amid the foldings and loopings of her white tulle and lace robe and put it into his hand.

For a moment drawing nearer the illuminated windows to scrutinize the picture. It was that of a strikingly handsome man with the unmistakable air of *hauteur* that wins and holds more hearts than beauty of visage. Miss Wynkoop walked slowly along the esplanade humming the air of a ballad he was fond of hearing her sing. With the unaccountable heartache he had fought since the talk of the forenoon almost wringing life and breath out of him as he studied the face of the man she loved he supplied in memory the words she did not utter.

Oh love for a year a week a day
But alas for the love that loves always

The waves took it up and were whispering and crying the refrain over and over to themselves when he overtook the dreaming girl and gave back the portrait.

He said only "God bless you both."

And she "Thank you for saying that and nothing else. All men have not your tact."

When Bel Marjory had talked over the events of the evening with Miss Wilson and laughing "Good night" gone to her room taken off her jewels one by one laid them in their satin nests and instructed her maid how to fold and put away her ball costume she dismissed the woman pleasantly. There was never a kinder mistress or a more considerate. The lights in the great semicircular pavilion where she had danced and dazzled were gone. Through the open window came the low wash of the ebbing tide. She heard the intermittent sobbing like that of one spent with anguish and weeping when she had turned out the gas and cast herself face downward upon the carpet to lie there until the moon set and the sun burst the water gates of the east.

The blood of her Huguenot ancestors had not failed her. For she had never heard until he told her in the divine calm of the Indian summer noon that the superb young officer was engaged to be married, had lied as smoothly in her tale of her own half betrothal. The photograph she showed him was her brother's likeness and she loved Walter Hardee with the love that loves always.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.]

A Zuni Princess Out for a Walk

The Princess Weh Weh of the Zuni tribe who has made such a hit in Washington society, was out on the avenue the other day alone. She made quite a sensation. She was in full Zuni dress. Her head was bare with the exception of a few ornaments twisted into her long straight black hair. A blue blanket beaded and ornamented formed the main ornament of her dress. Her white moccasins and enormous anklets played in and out from under this blue blanket area with an easy loping stride which could not be imitated by any woman in high heeled shoes. She completed her outdoor attire with a fiery red satin umbrella which she carried close down over her head as delighted with its brilliant color as a child. She had not walked far down the avenue when it began to rain. The princess showed she was prudent in the use of her civilized finery. The red umbrella was shut up with a snap and stowed away somewhere in the folds of the blue blanket dress while from another hidden pocket she drew forth a black cotton umbrella which she hoisted in place of the red one, and resumed her swinging walk with her usual stolid composure. The princess has a perfect passion for shopping. Every piece of money that she can get is at once expended. It is the delight of her life to get away from the people with whom she is stopping to go off for several hours tour of the stores. Although she is a priestess at home one of a band of six who have taken vows of celibacy yet she is as fond bright articles of adornment as the most finical of society dames.

Do you ask for a test of SOZODONT'S power
Just talk to a lady for half an hour,
If her breath is sweet, if her teeth are white,
If her gums are clean, if her gums are bright,
If her mouth is pure and her teeth are clean,
She uses the SOZODONT, then, we ween.

FOR THE LADIES

Long Hair Again the Fashion—A Grandmother Who Likes Sentiment

George Elliot on Marriage—The Most Beautiful Woman—Where Pretty Girls are Found—An American Countess The Telephone Girl

A STOLEN VISIT

This is her dainty room
Where youth and beauty found their perfect [illegible]
This is her cozy chair
How oft her form has nestled softly there
Here is her pleasing glass
By which her graceful figure used to pass
And though she be away
It seems her smiles are here and still will stay
There are her favored book[s]
The pages longing for her loving looks
Here is her happy bed—
The pillow where she nightly rest her head
She comes—her step I know
[illegible] thee sweet room—Alas that I must go

WOMEN'S WORK ON NEWSPAPERS

Every woman connected with a newspaper realizes how generous and kind all leading newspaper men are. They recognize that woman in journalism does not crowd man, but that her work gets into its own place, and that through her the best and strongest influence goes into home life, and that, of course controls all else. This she brings to the papers a support that is hers, a control that she carries in her own hand and with this responsibility she has added duties, a duty that will lead her to put into the newspaper helpful work.

WHERE PRETTY GIRLS ARE FOUND

Kansas City Times

Dr Feltin, of St Louis, remarked that he had always heard that when blood remained unmixed in one family for a long time it ran out, and when he saw the women of the aristocratic classes of Baltimore he believed it, for they were the ugliest women he had ever seen in his life. This may not be taken as a general reflection upon Baltimore girls, for it is true of all cities that the aristocracy rarely furnishes even a fair proportion of beauty. The prettiest girls in Kansas City are to be found behind the counters in the stores. Probably this pretty how-d'ye-do exists also in Baltimore and St Louis.

WHEN DR MARY WALKER WILL MARRY

Now, I would not think it any particular favor if half the men in the United States should ask me to be their wife. I have had men, intelligent and wealthy men, come to me and say, "Dr Walker, I respect you. I respect your intellect and your good sense, and I believe if you only dressed like other women I would love you and ask you to be my wife." Well, do you know what I told them? I said, "There are plenty of women in the world who dress just as you want them to go and marry them. I don't want any one to marry me for my clothes, or because, when I am dressed up, I look well. If I am married it must be from the highest motives."

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN

St Louis Globe-Democrat

Carl Becker, the portrait painter, who has been here for some weeks, has just completed a portrait of Mrs. Joseph McDonald which being a most successful presentment of her beautiful face, is giving him great vogue. He has caught all the sweetness of her expression, as well as the strong character, that those who see her talking and smiling and are fascinated by the play of her eyes, very often forget to note. Mrs McDonald is represented in a purple velvet dress with a fall of lace about the throat, and a jeweled cross falling from a ribbon. Her fine curling white hair is massed high on her head and although only her head and shoulders are given, the pose is more, that of a standing than of a seated figure. No artist could wish for a more charming model than Mrs McDonald, and since he began the study every visitor of his studio has told him about Matthew Arnold calling "Wife! wife! come quick! I have just seen the most beautiful woman in the world."

AN AMERICAN COUNTESS

Washington Letter

Countess D'Arschot was the queenly figure at the diplomatic reception, and the most admired woman in the house. The countess is tall, dark and superb, with a stately manner a magnificent figure. The regal looking woman is always superbly dressed and wears many fine jewels, and that night her white satin gown was cut in a wide deep point in front, where a bunch of violets was held by large diamond pins and diamonds glittered all over the corsage front. A pale violet plume in her hair was caught by more diamonds, and as she played with a trifle of a gilded fan she was a picture for all to study and admire. The superb countess is an American by birth—formerly a Miss Detmold, of New York—and her case is almost unique in the record of international matches, where an American girl, without a great fortune or dowry, married a titled foreigner. Count D'Arschot is the secretary of the Belgian legation here, and as the minister during all of his stay has been unmarried, the countess is the lady of that legation.

GEORGE ELIOT ON MARRIAGE.

"Marriage is treated by her it is true, as the chief event in the heroine's career since it determines irrevocably the character of daily influences and surroundings," writes Mrs. Woolson in her study of "George Eliot." "She recognizes the fact that the enduring partnership it forms not only binds together two individual lives, but that the fixed home it creates allies them to society at large, and by giving them broader responsibilities, widens their existence and enlarges immeasurably their horizon. Its close and perpetual companionship either cramps or expands the whole nature, fetters it to unworthy tasks or lifts and gladdens its highest powers and summons them to a full and continuous development. As such George Eliot regards it. With her it is a mighty factor in destiny, an important means to a still more important end. On it she hangs the issues of intellectual and spiritual life. Thus she generally places it in the early portion of the story almost in the opening pages. It becomes the prelude not the close."

WON HIS WIFE AT POKER.

Cor Philadelphia Press

"Why, sir, I won my wife at poker."

"Impossible!"

"True as gospel."

"Ah, yes, you came from the West."

"Only from Cleveland"—and the old man at the card table in the hotel sitting room laughed heartily. "Some of you Eastern people think we wear blankets out there and our daughters wear feathers in their hair at breakfast."

"Tell me about the game."

"I will but you'll be disappointed, it was all so simple. My wife was young and handsome then. It was long before either of us ever thought of Atlantic City. Indeed, it was the first night I ever met my affinity. Heaven bless her! We played poker. I remember it well, for it was past 2 in the morning when we stopped. Only penny ante, too. At the end of it that girl was as cherry and smiling as a basket of chips. And I swore to myself in my heart right there and then to marry her if it were in the wood."

"Why?"

"I knew she was a gem."

"How?"

"Because in all my life she was the only woman I ever knew who didn't lose her temper over a game of cards. And by the stars and stripes, sir, I was right clean through. I married her in six weeks, and I've been blessing her and that game of poker ever since."

SEASON LIFE WITH SENTIMENT.

New York Star

A man wrote, "The woman who best performs her duty is one who does not seek romance in life, for no real good comes of it who does not seek poetry in it, for duty is not poetic who does not seek in it passion, for passion is only a polite name for vice." This was met with a chorus of applause, until a woman, who was a grandmother, had the courage to reprimand the young and conceited author for his platitude by saying:

"I cannot let such heresies pass before these young women. Under pretext of making dutiful women, would you make fools, young Puritan? In the first place, I do not understand this mania for always opposing passion to duty—passion on this side, duty on that—as if one were necessarily the opposite of the other. But we can put passion into duty, and we not only can, but ought and I would even say, my dear sir, that this is the secret of the lives of virtuous women, for duty all by herself is very dry, I assure you. You say that it is not poetic. That is certainly my opinion, but it must become so before any one can take pleasure in it, and it is precisely in rendering vulgar duty poetic that these romantic dispositions, against which you hurl your anathemas, serve us. If you ever marry, choose a woman who is not romantic, and see what will come of it. * * * I will turn out that everything in her life will seem flat and insipid—her husband first, then her fireside, her children, even her religion. Ah, surely it is not against romantic ideas that the present generation has need of guarding itself, the danger for the moment is not there. We do not perish from enthusiasm we perish from platitude. Look at the women whom they talk about in Paris—I mean those whom they talk about too much. Is it their poetic imagination that blinds them? Is it the search for the ideal that misleads them? Ah, great heavens! three-fourths of them have the emptiest brains and the barrenest imaginations in creation. Ladies, and especially you young ladies, do not fetter yourselves. Be enthusiastic be as romantic as you choose. Try to have a grain of poetry in your heads. You will be the more easily virtuous and the more sincerely happy. Poetic sentiment at the fireside of a woman is like the music and incense of a church it is the charm of right living."

The grandmother realized what living meant, for to her had come experiences the young women could talk glibly about duty and know nothing about life.

LONG HAIR AGAIN THE RAGE

New York Mail and Express

"It is a fact, and a fact, too, that causes no little surprise, that the ladies have tired of the cruel demand of fashion which for a time required them to wear abbreviated ringlets and curls and heads almost shorn of their natural adornment." So spoke yesterday an importer of human hair who does business in one of the fashionable thoroughfares of the metropolis. "There are scores of feminine foibles," he continued, "for which ample defense can be made, inasmuch as they tend to enhance personal beauty, and, that object attained, even extremes are justifiable. With the frenzy for short hair no such apology is pertinent, for of sixty females who crop their wigs fifty eight are scare crows by daylight and nightmares by memory."

SOCIAL FREE LUNCHING

Cor New Orleans Picayune

I know of a woman in Washington who occupies a small, dark inside room on the fifth floor of a tolerably fashionable hotel. She, to use a theatrical expression, fakes out her meals. That is she arises at 10 or 11, bought a second handed newspaper for a cent and wended her way to a small saloon on Pennsylvania avenue, whose proprietor has grown rich by making a specialty of delicious coffee and Vienna rolls and fine butter. He charges 10 cents for this little lunch. This Madam Itinerant would breakfast on her cup of coffee and roll. Then she went up to congress, invariably riding in the three-cent car. There is a bob-tail car running up to the capitol the fare in which is only three cents, and some folks are so aristocratic they are ashamed to be caught riding in it. Madam would visit a few of the members, loll for a while in the gallery of the house, and sit just long enough in the senate gallery to secure recognition by a smile or bow from such of her senatorial friends as happened to be on the floor and after picking up a few choice items of gossipy news, the conversational coin with which she paves and pays her social way my Madam Itinerant gets back by 2 o'clock to her dingy inside room. At 4 she comes out resplendent in a nonpareil velvet dress, and card case in hand, and starts out on the round of calls. She goes from house to house, and daintily and deliberately eats her lunch at each place. In the course of ten visits madam has more than satisfied the cravings of her stomach, and has dined and supped for the day. Do you wonder that I call this "faking out one's meals?"

THE BOSTON GIRL'S HANDBAG

Boston Letter in Minneapolis Tribune

How fast the fashions change in the things that Boston girls love to carry in their hands. A short time ago it was nothing but music rolls. They were large, too—large enough to conceal a considerable stock of shopping plunder or a substantial luncheon if necessary. Almost every young girl that you met, and many who were not so young, used to carry one of these brown or black leather rolls about the streets, but when the women of shady lives adopted the music roll as a means of disguise it quickly disappeared from the hands of innocent girls and is now not seen at all. Its place has been taken by a great bag shaped like a purse, made of cloth, and capable of much variety in the way of embroidery or other decoration, at the taste of the owner. It may be carried in the hand, but the correct Boston style is to have it flung over the shoulder, with one baggy end hanging in front and the other behind. What under the sun it contains I can't conceive, but it is spacious enough for almost anything that a young girl is supposed to possess. It is a reminder of the old fashioned saddlebags that my grandfather used to throw across his old mare's back when he mounted for an eighteen mile ride to a village in the upper part of Maine for his store supplies. Brass rings slip freely upon the neck of the great purse, serving to close the aperture and confining the contents to the baggy ends. Whether or not the Boston damsel carries her treasure in one end and a stone to balance it in the other, as the man loaded the bags on the donkey, I cannot say but what she fills it with is a mystery that I haven't dared to ask about. I suspect that the contents are sham and that the girl carries the great thing on account of its esthetic shape and ornamentation.

HELLO

Chicago News

"Hello Charlie What number do you want?"

It was the telephone girl in a suburban office that spoke. She sat in front of the solitary switchboard in the dingy little room, and made her fingers fly as she moved the pegs from one hole to another.

"They're busy now, Charlie. Call when they are through. Hello. That'll do, George. What number do you want?"

"You know about all the subscribers," asked the reporter.

"Know them. Bless you, yes but I never saw—Hello, hello! Hundred and ninety four on this wire—one of them, to my knowledge. Why if I'd—Hello. You can have them now, Charlie—accept all the engagements they offer me. I'd go to the theater twenty-six times—Hello. All right, sir—a week and spend all my Sundays at—Hello! Mr Jones—picnics. Well, you know—What number do you want, Joe—It don't make much difference if the girls do talk—Hello Sam quite well, thanks who do you want—a good deal to the boys, they never—Hello Maggie give me 457 on another wire. that one doesn't work well—see them and if they do, they don't know who they are. You see, we talk to these fellows twenty times a day and do really get to know them, generally by their first names but, though, as I told you, we often have invitations to meet them, the telephone girls are mostly ladies and very seldom mash in that way, at any rate. Of course, some of the girls who are not so particular once in a while get acquainted with the subscribers, and I know of one or two cases which have been followed by wedding cards, but I don't think much of that kind of thing myself, and know about all the young gentlemen I care to."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF GOTHAM. By Joaquin Miller. 12 mo, cloth, $1. Funk & Wagnalls, New York. For sale by W B Ayer & Co.

This is a most graphic story of the times, showing the conflict between the upper and lower strata of society in New York, ending in the great disaster to the city itself. It is an intensely interesting and powerful story. A careful perusal of this novel will do much to remove the strong prejudice that has seemed to exist on the Pacific coast against Miller as a writer. England, on the contrary has also accorded him praise,—even more, indeed, than a fair minded critic could give. The London *Times* has said of him

His writings are charged with passionate life, and display a fervor of poetic appreciation and sympathy combined with startling beauty and power.

And the London *Globe*

To follow Joaquin Miller is like following a keen swift rider who rides eagerly. It matters not whither and who attracts us by a wild grace and a beautiful skill as he rushes through scenes of luxuriant loveliness that would cause a less impetuous horseman to pause and linger.

EAST ANGELS. A Novel. By Constance Fenimore Woolson. Harper & Brothers. $1 25. For sale by W B Ayer & Co.

This novel is the same which for the past year has been running through *Harper's Magazine* as a serial. It is a charmingly written story of Florida life away from the railroads, with all the indolence and love of quiet ease generally attributed to Southern climates. The plot is very good, but it has taken too long by far to wind it up. It is very handsomely bound in cloth.

WHO IS GUILTY. By Philip Woolf, M D. Cassell & Co. $1. For sale by W. B Ayer & Co.

This is a story of crime and the effort to trace a criminal but it is out of the usual line of detective stories, and the author has taken pains to scatter false clues in such a way as to baffle the reader's ingenuity as well as that of the officers of the law. The whole plot is exceedingly interesting, and the satire of the book is keen and charming.

"Gathered Jewels" is the title of a singing book for the Sunday-school arranged by W A. Ogden, and published by W W Whitney, of Toledo, Ohio. No special merit is claimed for this collection over and above the other apparently too numerous works of this class, and for so much repression the publishers are to be commended. "Gathered Jewels" contains a great many songs, new and old, which might be used to good advantage in Sunday-school exercises.

A new portrait of Nathaniel Hawthorne will appear in the July *Harper*.

THE RACE COURSE.

Where the New Yorker Amuses Himself During the Season

Scenes at Jerome Park—A Favorite Resort—Famous Horses and Successful Jockeys—The Prospects of the Season

Written for the Oregonian

Never since the introduction of horse racing into America were its prospects so bright as at the beginning of the present season. The public during the winter were eager for news of the great crack horses of last year, and were tired of speculations as to how these horses would winter and appear in the great events of the spring. The non sporting as well as the sporting press vied in giving the latest details of the health and progress of the different animals and the excitement was kept alive by the phenomenal sale last February of Mr Pierre Lorillard's stud at Rancocas, when $29,000 was paid by the Dwyer brothers, of Brooklyn for the three-year-old filly Dewdrop this being the highest figure ever paid in this country for a race horse in training. Then soon after came the great sales of yearlings in Kentucky and Tennessee, at which extraordinary averages were made as much as $[illegible]100 being paid for a year old brother to [illegible] the horse who carried Mr James R Keene's white with blue spots to victory in so many races in England and France, and whom Wm Day, the most famous of trainers pronounces to be the greatest horse of the century. Some idea of the risk of such an investment may be formed from what occurred last Saturday. In the race for the Juvenile stakes at Jerome park there was a colt by Spendthrift, out of Doubt, for which $[illegible] was paid last year at a sale of yearlings. He was named Stockton, and was a colt of remarkable promise, the very image of his mighty sire, Spendthrift. He was brought to the post in excellent form but during a long series of false starts became nervous and kicked through the rails, injuring himself so much that he was unable to start in the race, and it is still uncertain whether he can start for a long time to come.

During the spring the racing associations had not been idle, and had prepared excellent programmes, and large amounts of money had been added to the stakes and handicaps. The Jerome park Sheepshead bay and Monmouth park people had used every effort to outstrip each other in the value of the stakes and handicaps the perfection of their tracks and the comforts offered to the visiting public. All of a sudden, however, came, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, the announcement that the authorities would not allow betting. The trouble began at the little steeplechase course at Rockaway, in Queens county, Long Island, and on May 25 when the Jerome park meeting began, the police interfered and arrested all persons making bets. As most New Yorkers do not care a pin for a horse race unless they can back their fancy, the meeting has thus far been a dismal failure.

Only on one day has the pretty park of the American Jockey club looked anything like its old self. That was on Decoration Day, when there was a fairly good attendance, particularly at the club house. In one respect Jerome park is *sui generis* amongst race courses in this neighborhood. It is the only one that is really fashionable. There are two principal causes for this preference of our fashionable people for Jerome. In the first place, the spring meeting occurs before the exodus to Newport, Lenox or the other watering places begins and the fall meeting is held after their return. Secondly, it is the only race course which can be reached by road with any comfort. Monmouth Park is altogether out of the question, because it is about forty miles from New York. Sheepshead Bay is not a desirable resort on account of the ferry which has to be crossed and because there is no lawn where drags or carriages can be placed to advantage. All this is different at Jerome Park. The drive out is through Central park which at present charms the eye with its brilliant and well kept stretches of grass, shapely trees and shrubs. After leaving Central park the way is a long one of the great avenues leading north, along roads which are absolutely faultless. There it is that sporting New York speed their trotters, and the scene upon the return from the races is one of indescribable gayety and brilliancy. Every possible vehicle is chartered for the occasion. Alongside the stately coach with its four prancing tits, dapper English grooms and its load of fair young women, is the butcher boy, in his meat cart, or the wearied dude, in a hansom. T carts, buggies gigs, phaetons and other nondescript "traps" roll joyfully along. At the club house the coaches are drawn up in line on the green sward, and the grooms soon unhitch the horses and bring from the recesses of the drag hampers containing tempting chicken and lobster salads and ice coolers with champagne, which soon makes the girls' eyes sparkle in the clear spring air. On Decoration day there were no less than nine coaches on the slope. Unfortunately the clubhouse is built upon a bluff, which stands out by itself opposite the grand stand. It is a very picturesque object, but it spoils the race course, which is in the form of an "S." The consequence is that the horses run out of view of the grand stand at either end of the "S," and that from the club house the horses are out of sight altogether until they are in the homestretch. But the grass on the slope of the bluff on which the club house is built is very green at this time of the year, and the bright dresses of the ladies and the pleasant freshness of the whole scene go far towards making people forget the folly and selfishness of the men who laid out the park and the race-course.

Of course the man with whose name the place is most associated is Mr Leonard W Jerome. He is now a man well on in the sixties, and has had an eventful life. He was at one time a power in Wall street, where, like every one else, he had his ups and downs. Of late he has not been very fortunate, and two extra days racing were given last fall for his benefit. In personal appearance he is tall and slight of late he stoops a little, but his hair is still brown, and there are but a few gray hairs in his long drooping mustache. Mr August Belmont, the president of the American Jockey club—for that is the name of the association which runs at Jerome—is, in personal appearance, the very reverse of Mr Jerome. While Mr Jerome is tall, slight, and aristocratic looking, Mr Belmont is short, podgy, and looks like a tailor out on a spree. His unprepossessing looks are not improved by a big, square head set on broad shoulders, and by his lameness, which, however, is highly honorable to him. Years ago he was present when certain improper remarks were made about a lady with whom he was acquainted. He immediately denounced the slanderer, and the row culminated in a duel, in which he received a ball in the hip. Mr Belmont married Miss Perry, daughter of the famous Commodore Perry, and it is in this way that his son Perry Belmont, the congressman from New York, gets his first name. The other most prominent men in the club are Capt. Coster, the secretary, whom every one likes, although he does make the worst puns perpetrated on the turf and Judge A. C Monson, the treasurer who is always making enemies. An example of this tendency was seen last week, when the judge quarreled with the inspector of police, who had the power of winking at betting.

So far the racing has been uninteresting and the fields light. This is, of course, partly due to the stopping of the betting and the consequent unwillingness of owners to run their horses when unable to back them at a fair price. On the first day of the meeting the Dwyers' crack Portland, who had been an all winter favorite for the Withers, succumbed before Burch's fast filly, Biggonet. On the same day the Fordham handicap fell to Mr Withers's as yet unnamed Mimi colt. Mr Withers is a peculiar man in many ways and he never names his horses until they have won. As a rule he is very unfortunate with his horses, who seem to have a knack of running second, but this year he has so far been remarkably successful. He runs his horses merely for the love of racing and never makes a bet, which he is well able to do, as he is very wealthy, being a large owner in ferry property on the East river. However, he is not blind to the necessity of betting in order to support a race track, and, as he is the controlling genius at Monmouth park, he threatens to discontinue the meetings there and sell the grounds for what they will fetch unless betting is allowed. On Decoration day Biggonet, who after her victory was looked upon as a certainty for the Ladies' stakes, was obliged to lower her colors before the Toronto stable's Bandala. The Juvenile stakes, which is the first great 2-year-old event of the year, was won by the Dwyers' flying colt Tremont, who was a whole street ahead of everything else. With these exceptions the racing has been of the most uninteresting character. At present the main topic of discussion is the Suburban handicap, which was run this week at Sheepshead bay. Among the new stables seen for the first time on the American turf this season are the Locust and the Fairfax stables. The former belongs to Mrs. G. L. Lorillard, whose husband's blue and orange were so often in the van on many a [illegible]. Mr Lorillard died this spring at [illegible] though all his entries were void by his death his widow pluckily resolved to run [illegible]. The Fairfax stable is the property of [illegible] cut, one of the principal men in the [illegible] successful Equitable gas company. [illegible] string of about twenty horses, and [illegible] several bought at the Rancocas sale, [illegible] some fine well-grown Californians.

McLaughlin the famous jockey, [illegible] his usual success this season, and is [illegible] the echo by the crowd, who are greatly [illegible] in Jimmy, whenever he appears [illegible]. What Archer is in England or [illegible] in the West, McLaughlin is in the [illegible] he passes the judges' stand first in the blue sash of the Dwyers, there is [illegible] of delight, and hundreds of race-goers [illegible] back his mounts. Jimmy is not a [illegible] his great success, but still preserves [illegible] demeanor. No doubt, there are [illegible] the saddle and more determined [illegible] McLaughlin among our jockeys, [illegible] been fortunate in being associated [illegible] stable, and he has a happy knack of [illegible] well, which makes the public believe [illegible].

Allusion has already been made [illegible] that there has been no public betting [illegible] Park this season. There has been, [illegible] of betting on the sly, and the bookmakers have gathered in a fine harvest. [illegible] ker who made a bet pretended [illegible] money on commission. He said he [illegible] graph to a friend in Kalamazoo or some outlandish place and see if his friend [illegible] lay the odds. Of course his friend was [illegible] a legal fiction and the bookmaker [illegible] odds himself. As long as the [illegible] made with a bookmaker who was [illegible] sonally all went right, but when a [illegible] who did not know the good men bet with [illegible] unknown man, the latter was apt to [illegible] the horse he laid against won. This [illegible] as "Welshing" in England, and a Welsher caught always gets a good drubbing [illegible] in the nearest horsepond at the [illegible] English populace. Oddly enough, the [illegible] ture of the state of New York is [illegible] cause of a new system of robbery.

EDITOR SPORTING [illegible]

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

Success of an Experiment on a Large Scale at Guise, France.

For twenty five years there has been in existence a very successful experiment in cooperative housekeeping on a large scale. The location is in Guise, in France, about [illegible] miles northeast of Paris, and every one [illegible] social tendencies who goes abroad [illegible] his way to inspect this associated home [illegible] co-operative housekeeping. No one has [illegible] back an unfavorable report.

It began in 1860 with 600 persons, and includes in the organization about 200[illegible]. [illegible] do they co-operate in housekeeping, but in the care and education of children. The main buildings have been erected [illegible] accommodation, which are [illegible] each other, and in which the families are grouped. For the family [illegible] most carefully guarded in this [illegible] and each family occupies its own suite [illegible] ments, for which it pays a fixed rental [illegible] to the location and number of rooms.

The central buildings enclose large [illegible] and halls, distinct suites of rooms for [illegible] library, school rooms, nurseries and [illegible] ed apartments. All the floors are [illegible] mote cleanliness, and as a preventive [illegible] perfect ventilation is secured through [illegible] ple arrangements are made for [illegible] ventilation, drainage, and sewerage, [illegible] tem being perfect in itself, with [illegible] men assigned to it for duty. At [illegible] and surrounding the main buildings, [illegible] operative laundry and workshops [illegible] office.

The families in this home can cook [illegible] own kitchens if they choose, and [illegible] operate in purchasing the household [illegible] there is a great saving in the main [illegible] they can buy cooked food, hot and [illegible] pared for every meal, and take their [illegible] their own dining rooms. Or they can [illegible] at the public table. Hot and cold water [illegible] to every family, even if its rooms are [illegible] of the house, as the reservoirs are on the [illegible] into which the water from artesian wells [illegible] by a steam engine. Sixty large [illegible] set in the laundry, and the water is [illegible] from the clothes by centrifugal [illegible] does not injure them as wringing [illegible] Tanks supplied with hot and cold water [illegible] bathing and swimming accommodations [illegible] they have movable wooden bottoms [illegible] adjusted to the height of adults or children. The buildings are lighted through the [illegible] are patrolled by night watchmen, [illegible] fect fire organization is maintained [illegible] members. Careful provision is made [illegible] care of the old when they cannot work [illegible] sick when they are unable to do their [illegible] the co-operating labor, and for the [illegible] medicines, nurses and medical attendance [illegible] once in the twenty five years has there [illegible] single lawsuit or police case among the members of this co-operative home.

This association was founded by [illegible] wealth, large hearted and large brained [illegible] planned the whole scheme, and who [illegible] the capital. The participation of labor [illegible] organization has been eight times that of [illegible] tal. But so great has been the profit of the co operative association that the workers [illegible] come to own nearly one-third of the capital, which is $1,320,000. At no very distant [illegible] they must own the whole.

How Pale You Are!

Is frequently the exclamation of one lady to other. The fact is not a pleasant one to [illegible] mention but still the act may be a kindly one. It sets the one addressed to thinking, [illegible] of the fact that she is not in good health, [illegible] her to seek a reason therefor. Pallor is always attendant upon the first stages of consumption. The system is enfeebled, and the [illegible] impoverished. Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will act as a tonic upon the system [illegible] rich the impoverished blood and [illegible] the cheeks.

Philadelphia *Press*: When Mr. Randall [illegible] up in the house and aimed a blow at the [illegible] reform law he doubtless understood [illegible] a large proportion of the democrats [illegible] ticularly of his own district, at his back [illegible] crats in general never have had any [illegible] the law.

Scov[illegible]
SARSAPAR[illegible]
OR BLOOD AND LIVER S[illegible]
A peerless remedy for Scrofula, [illegible] Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, [illegible] Chronic Sores, Syphilis, Tumors, [illegible] buncles, Salt Rheum, Malaria, [illegible] Complaints, and all diseases [illegible] ing an Impure Condition of the [illegible] Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, [illegible] Skin, etc. This Grand Remedy [illegible] posed of vegetable extracts, [illegible] which are SARSAPARILLA [illegible] STILLINGIA. The cures effected [illegible] absolute. For sale by all Dr[illegible]
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SURE CURE.
Immediate Relief—[illegible]
The GREAT INTERNAL [illegible] and only positive cure for Rheumatism Gout, Neuralgia [illegible] etc. Washburne's Salicylica [illegible] and has [illegible] more persons [illegible] so called "Specifics" [illegible] dissolver of the Poison [illegible] SECRET [illegible] [illegible] disorders [illegible] [illegible] and advice free. [illegible] sold by druggists. Ask for [illegible] and accept no other [illegible]
SALICYLICA M'F'G CO.

COMMERCIAL

MONDAY, June [illegible]

Overland receipts include car wagon [illegible] bagging [illegible] wagons [illegible] bxs soap [illegible] 30 bxs [illegible] cs cheese [illegible] and shoes [illegible] bdls [illegible] iron, 30 bxs [illegible] bdls [illegible] iron, 3 chrns [illegible] wagon material [illegible] glass ware.

Court Ter[illegible] Uniform rates having been established and enforced by the [illegible] has developed among the [illegible] business a degree in [illegible] credit system to [illegible] credit the [illegible] over these [illegible] form of [illegible] settlements [illegible] sixty days [illegible] contract is [illegible] the insured [illegible] impracticable [illegible] [illegible] long credit [illegible] [illegible] free [illegible] discord.

PRODUCE [illegible] flour & c[illegible] Oats [illegible] eggs [illegible] from the [illegible]

IMPORTS From San Francisco [illegible] 400 bxs [illegible] sks [illegible] 10 [illegible] 40 cs [illegible] cs cracker [illegible] soap [illegible] cs baking powder [illegible] chicory 10 sks rye [illegible] corn beef [illegible] 100 sks [illegible] lard [illegible] lemons [illegible] oranges 100 sks [illegible] sks ground [illegible] sugar [illegible] 500 bxs [illegible] cs butter [illegible] honey [illegible] coal oil [illegible] tobacco [illegible] treasure [illegible] cheese [illegible] ham [illegible] boots and shoes [illegible]

EXPORTS To San Francisco per steamer [illegible] California [illegible] wheat 600 [illegible] flour 10 [illegible] wool [illegible] deerskin [illegible] blanket [illegible] salmon

FREIGHTS [illegible] tons [illegible] The [illegible] cargo [illegible] the Cumorian comes [illegible] prior charter [illegible] for all on load

WHEAT Some degree of steadiness [illegible] remains dull [illegible] York and Chicago [illegible] firm San Francisco [illegible] being dull [illegible] must be expected [illegible] for a season [illegible] no change

OATS—[illegible] out by steamer San Francisco [illegible] continues weak [illegible] market finding little [illegible] than a local [illegible]

POTATOES [illegible] arrivals [illegible]

ONIONS The selling price is [illegible] call is good [illegible] fair

FRUITS—[illegible] Strawberries [illegible] Oranges [illegible] sold at $[illegible] after being picked over. Bananas [illegible] Peaches $1 [illegible]

VEGETABLES Today [illegible] sales of cauliflower [illegible] carrots [illegible]

EGGS [illegible] manifest today [illegible] quotation of [illegible] 50 [illegible] shaded.

BRIEFS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York June [illegible]—Governments were [illegible] strong and [illegible] higher. To-day brought the first decided reaction for some time. Stocks were weak almost from the opening the only [illegible] exception being Western Union in which [illegible] was a small [illegible] in the first hour but [illegible] for short account soon checked the rise [illegible] later selling by insiders brought the price back [illegible] the opening figures. Prices began to decline immediately after the opening excepting Western Union, which advanced sharply in the first [illegible] but later joined the general list in the downward movement. Considerable feverishness characterized dealings and there were frequent small [illegible] which were almost invariably followed by larger declines [illegible] the lowest prices of the day were generally reached in the last hour final prices being at or near the lowest of the day the market closing steady.

The *[illegible] Express* says Mining shares were [illegible] strong. Sales Sutro [illegible] Standard [illegible] Union [illegible] Horn Silver 3 [illegible] Navajo 80 Mexican 4 Savage 2.60 Sierra N[illegible]

NEW YORK BONDS AND STOCKS

New York June [illegible]—Money on call, easy [illegible] Prime paper 4@5 Sterling exchange [illegible] at $4 [illegible] for sixty days $4 [illegible] for demand.

BONDS

[illegible]	101[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific 6s	

STOCKS

American [illegible]	10[illegible]	Northwestern	1[illegible]
Can Pacific	[illegible]	N Y Central	[illegible]
Can Southern	45[illegible]	Or Navigation	
Central Pacific	41[illegible]	Transcontinental	
Burlington	13[illegible]	Improvement	
Lackawanna	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	
D & R G	[illegible]	Panama	
Erie	[illegible]	Rock Island	
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	St Paul	
Lake Shore	8[illegible]	Texas Pacific	1[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	40	Union Pacific	
Michigan Central	[illegible]	U S Express	
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	Fargo	
N P Preferred	60[illegible]	Western Union	

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO June [illegible]

Hale & Norcross	2 [illegible]	Ophir
Savage	[illegible]	Alta
Sierra Nevada	[illegible]	Union
[illegible]	[illegible]	Utah
Best & Belcher	1 00	Con Cal & Va
[illegible]	1 00	Mono
Gould & Curry	1 [illegible]	Bodie Con
Navajo	[illegible]	Syndicate
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bulwer
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONEY MARKET

London June [illegible] [illegible] per cent. Consols [illegible] Bank of England rate [illegible] Bar silver [illegible] Eng[illegible] Standard [illegible]

New York June [illegible]—Silver bullion [illegible] Sterling exchange [illegible] [illegible] good commercial [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] London [illegible] 60 days [illegible] telegraphic exchange [illegible] Transfers [illegible] documentary [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO June [illegible] [illegible] Wheat [illegible] Barley [illegible] [illegible] Oats [illegible] Wool—Market [illegible] Eggs—[illegible] Butter steady [illegible] Flour [illegible] steady [illegible] Barley dull and steady No 1 feed spot [illegible] Wheat Spot market somewhat steadier [illegible] buyer year [illegible] buyer season closed [illegible] year [illegible]

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO June [illegible]—Wheat opened [illegible] July [illegible] August [illegible] September At noon [illegible] June [illegible] July [illegible] August [illegible] September

Pork—[illegible] July Lard [illegible] July [illegible] Short ribs [illegible]

CHICAGO June [illegible] Cattle Receipts 8,500 [illegible] satisfactory and undesirable grades [illegible] Shipping steers 900 to 1500 pounds $3 [illegible] Stockers and feeders [illegible] through Texas cattle a shade higher [illegible]

Hogs—Receipts [illegible] 00 active and higher [illegible] Mixed [illegible] packing and shipping $[illegible] light $4 10@4 50 [illegible]

Sheep—Receipts 8,000 steady for [illegible] common weaker Natives $[illegible] Texans [illegible] lambs per head $1 50@[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK June [illegible]—Wheat opened [illegible] June [illegible] July [illegible] September. At noon [illegible] closed [illegible] July [illegible] August [illegible] September [illegible] New York [illegible] June [illegible] Petroleum [illegible] closed at [illegible]

Foreign Markets

MARK LANE REVIEW

LONDON, June 21—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British grain trade says The weather has been variable and the wheat crops are fully three weeks late. Barleys and oats [illegible]

...lart whose husband's blue and orange [illegible] were so often in the van on many a race [illegible]. Mr Lorillard died this spring at Nice, and though all his entries were void by his death his widow pluckily resolved to run his horses. The Fairfax stable is the property of [illegible] of the principal men in the wonderful [illegible] gas companies. He has [illegible] about twenty horses, and among them several bought at the Rancocas sale, as well as some fine well grown Californians.

McLaughlin the famous jockey, has met with his usual success this season, and is the [illegible] of the crowd, who are great believers in Jimmy whenever he appears on the course. What Archer is in England or Isaac Murphy in the West McLaughlin is in the East. He passes the judges stand first in the race [illegible] of the Dwyers, there is always a [illegible] hundreds of race-goers [illegible]. Jimmy is not a bit elated [illegible] success, but still preserves his [illegible]. No doubt there are finer artists [illegible] and more determined finishers [illegible] among our jockeys, but he [illegible] being associated with a [illegible] and he has a happy knack of getting [illegible] which makes the public believe in him. [illegible] has already been made to the [illegible] has been no public betting at [illegible]. There has been, however, [illegible] the [illegible], and the bookmakers [illegible] harvest. The book[illegible] pretended to take [illegible]. He said he would [illegible] Kalamazoo or some [illegible] his friend would [illegible] his friend was [illegible] the bookmaker laid [illegible] as long as the bet [illegible] smoker who was known [illegible] when a greenhorn [illegible] good men bet with [illegible] was apt to [illegible] against won. This is [illegible] in England and a Welsher [illegible] a good drubbing and a [illegible] horsepond at the hands of [illegible] oddly enough, the legs [illegible] New York is, therefore, [illegible] of robbery.

[illegible] SPORTING HOU[illegible]

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING

[illegible] an Experiment on a Large Scale [illegible] in France

[illegible] twenty-five years there has been in [illegible] successful experiment in co-op[illegible] housekeeping on a large scale. The [illegible] in use in France about one hun[illegible] miles north east of Paris, and every student of [illegible] tendencies who goes abroad turns out of his way to inspect this associated home, with [illegible] for housekeeping. No one has brought back an unfavorable report.

It began in 1860 with 400 persons, and now [illegible] organization about 2000. Not [illegible] desperate in housekeeping but in the care and education of children. Three main buildings have been erected for [illegible] which are united [illegible] each other and [illegible] which the [illegible] lies are grouped. For the family relation is most carefully guarded in this unitary home, and each family occupies its own suite of apartments for which it pays a fixed rental, according to the location and number of rooms occupied.

The central buildings enclose large [illegible] and halls, distinct suites of rooms for [illegible] library, [illegible] rooms, nurseries and other [illegible] apartments. All the doors are tiled to [illegible] cleanliness, and as a preventive to fire, perfect ventilation is secured through all. [illegible] arrangements are made for fire, water, [illegible] ventilation, drainage, and sewerage, each [illegible] being perfect in itself, with its particular men assigned to it for duty. At proper distance and surrounding the main buildings, are the [illegible] laundry and workshops, chapel [illegible] office.

The families in this home can cook in their own kitchens if they choose, and as they all [illegible] purchasing the housekeeping [illegible] there is a great saving in the materials used. [illegible] they can buy cooked food, hot and freshly prepared for every meal, and take their meals in their own dining rooms. Or they can be served at the public table. Hot and cold water is [illegible] every family, even if its rooms are at the [illegible] house as the reservoirs are on the [illegible] into which the water from artesian wells is [illegible] by a steam engine. Sixty large washtables [illegible] the laundry and the water is exp[illegible] from the clothes by centrifugal force, which [illegible] them wringing them dry. [illegible] supplied with hot and cold water [illegible] bathing and swimming accommodations, and [illegible] movable wooden bottoms, they can [illegible] to the height of adults or children. The buildings are lighted through the night [illegible] patrolled by night watchmen, while a [illegible] is maintained among [illegible]. Careful provision is made for [illegible] when they cannot work, for [illegible] are unable to do their share [illegible] labor and for the payment [illegible] nurses and medical attendants. [illegible] years has there been [illegible] police case among the [illegible] home.

This [illegible] was founded by one man [illegible] hearted and large brained, [illegible] scheme, and who formed [illegible]. The participation of labor in [illegible] has been eight times that of [illegible] have been the profits of [illegible] speculation that the workers [illegible] nearly one-third of the social [illegible]. At no very distant [illegible] the whole.

How Pale You Are

[illegible] exclamation of one lady to [illegible] a pleasant one to [illegible] may be a kindly one [illegible] addressed to thinking applies [illegible] good health, and [illegible]. Pallor is almost [illegible] the first stages of consumption [illegible] enfeebled and the blood [illegible] Pierce's Golden Medical [illegible] the system will [illegible] blood and restore [illegible].

[illegible] When Mr Randall [illegible] a blow at the civil serv[illegible] doubtless understands that he [illegible] of the democratic party [illegible] at his back. [illegible] never have had any patience [illegible]

SCOV[illegible]S SARSAPARILLA OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP,

A peerless remedy for Scrofula, White Swelling, Cancer Erysipelas, Gout, Chronic Sores Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, Salt Rheum, Malaria Bilious [illegible] and all diseases indicating an Impure Condition of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels [illegible]. This Grand Remedy is composed of vegetable extracts, chief of which are SARSAPARILLA and STILLINGIA. The cures effected [illegible]. For sale by all Druggists. JOHN F HENRY & CO New York. Write for Illuminated Book.

[illegible] CAT[illegible]

Cures Female Complaints. A Great Kidney Remedy. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM. WASHBURNE'S SALICYLIC SURE CURE.

Immediate Relief—Permanent Cure. THE ONLY INTERNAL RHEUMATIC REMEDY [illegible] and only positive cure for Acute or Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lame Back, etc. Washburne's Salicylica is ten years [illegible] and has cured more persons in that time than all [illegible] so called specifics and cures combined. The only dissolver of the Poisonous SECRET [illegible] exists in the blood of Rheumatic and Gouty [illegible] with thousands of cured patients. [illegible] and advice free. $1 00 a box [illegible] boxes for [illegible]. Sold by druggists. Ask for Washburne's Salicylica and accept no other or send to us. WASHBURNE SALICYLICA M'F'G CO, 287 Broadway, New York.

COMMERCIAL

MONDAY June 21

[illegible] receipts include car wagons 15 bls [illegible] spring wagons 0 bxs soap [illegible] cs gum [illegible] butts tobacco 11 cs cigars 83 cs boots [illegible] 1 bbl candy 5 cs cheese 5 cs spice [illegible] 20 cs matches 3 pumps 10 bdls sheet [illegible] prunes, 8 bbls whisky 25 cs can beef [illegible] maple sugar 12 cs syrup 25 bdls hoop [illegible] 3 pkgs wagon material 5 bbls [illegible]

[illegible] Uniform rates having been established and enforced by the Pacific Insurance [illegible] the rivalry for business has developed the [illegible] system to an unusual degree. In giving [illegible] the salaried agencies have a big advantage [illegible] agencies whose compensation is in the [illegible] of commission. Under the latter's contracts [illegible] with the home offices every thirty or [illegible] days are required. Any extended credit to [illegible] under such a contract is obviously [illegible]. The salaried agents are not so [illegible] and confined and can give as many do [illegible] credit without special embarrassment. This [illegible] the practice of long credit is therefore [illegible] card in the game for premiums and [illegible] is likely to prove a element of serious [illegible].

PRODUCE RECEIPTS Last 48 hours 90 bbls [illegible] 25 cts oats [illegible] 60 lbs hides [illegible] butter [illegible] flour 6,000 lbs [illegible] hides [illegible] cattle from the eastern [illegible].

[illegible]—From San Francisco per [illegible] 1561 hf [illegible] bbls [illegible] sks sugar 28 [illegible] coffee 50 bls [illegible] sks salt [illegible] 166 [illegible] 10 sks [illegible] 184 sks beans [illegible] 1,379 cs canned goods 40 cs [illegible] 3 cs [illegible] cs spice, 61 cs soda 8 cs crackers 50 cs [illegible] cs baking powder 41 cs pearline 10 bbls [illegible] sks rye 6 cs can beef [illegible] grease, 41 cs polish 1 cs candy [illegible] lemons 120 bxs oranges 100 sks feed [illegible] ground barley [illegible] vinegar 11 sks [illegible] potatoes 100 bxs raisins 5 cs [illegible] 620 pkgs vegetable 261 sks onions 8 [illegible] cheese 6 cs butter [illegible] 3 cs boots and shoes 20 [illegible] lead 100 pigs [illegible] kegs shoes 415 sks malt 53 bdls 12 [illegible] bars [illegible] bxs glass 143 kegs [illegible] bxs [illegible] rope [illegible] jute 30 bls [illegible] bxs [illegible] 60 cs cigars $4,000 treas [illegible] for [illegible] 5 hf bbls sugar 40 sks salt 100 [illegible] canned goods [illegible] bxs raisins [illegible] honey 44 sks rice 148 sks bar[illegible] 904 sks malt 4 kegs nails [illegible] boots and shoes [illegible] sks potatoes [illegible]

EXPORTS—To San Francisco per steamer State of California 2170 ctls wheat 900 hf [illegible] sks [illegible] sks (180 [illegible]) [illegible] wool [illegible] sks [illegible] 1532 sks bran 113 [illegible] 35 [illegible] [illegible] kegs salmon [illegible] [illegible] sks dried [illegible] 48 pkg [illegible] 346 bdls [illegible] 61 [illegible] skins [illegible] 12 dry hides [illegible] bls deer skins 4 sks [illegible] 109 sks [illegible] bdls [illegible] blankets [illegible]

FREIGHTS—The British [illegible] arrived recently [illegible]. The [illegible] cargo and left out [illegible] ready to clear. The [illegible] supposed to be for salmon [illegible].

WHEAT—Some degree of steadiness [illegible] but the market remains dull. New [illegible] Chicago are [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] dull. Here trade does not improve and [illegible] expected to rule dull for a season [illegible] changed.

[illegible]—None out by steamer San Francisco [illegible] weak our market [illegible] the other [illegible] local requests.

POTATOES—Steamer arrivals sold [illegible]. Old would sell [illegible].

ONIONS—The selling price is [illegible] the [illegible] good. Stocks generally fair.

FRUITS—Cherries bring [illegible] Cherries almost out [illegible] Oranges [illegible] after being picked over. Bananas $4 [illegible] Apricots $1 10.

VEGETABLES To-day's [illegible] beans [illegible] carrots $1 50 [illegible] turnips [illegible] Cucumbers $ [illegible]

[illegible]—Better feeling manifest [illegible] The [illegible] of 12 [illegible] is not so easily shaded.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, June 21—Governments were dull [illegible] were higher. To-day brought [illegible] decided reaction for some time. Stocks [illegible] almost from the opening the [illegible] exception being Western Union, in which there [illegible] squeeze in the first hour but [illegible] short account soon checked the rise and [illegible] by insiders brought the price back to [illegible] figures. Prices began to decline [illegible] after the opening [illegible] Western [illegible] advance [illegible] first [illegible] joined the general [illegible] in the downward [illegible]. Considerable feverishness character[illegible] and there were frequent small ral[illegible] which were almost invariably followed by [illegible] declines and the lowest prices of the day [illegible] generally reached in the last hour [illegible] at or near the lowest of the day the market [illegible] steady.

The Mail and Express says Mining shares [illegible] active and strong. Sales [illegible] California & Virginia 1 50 Standard 1 10 Union [illegible] [illegible] 71 Horn Silver 1 Best and Belcher [illegible] 60 Mexican 4 Savage 1 80 Sierra Nevada [illegible]

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK, June 21—Money on call easy at [illegible]. Prime paper 4@5. Sterling exchange [illegible] for sixty days $4 84 [illegible] for demand

BONDS

[illegible]	[illegible]	111
[illegible]	Pacific 6s	[illegible]

STOCKS

108	Northwestern	115
56	N Y Central	105
33½	O Navigation	108
41⅞	Transcontinental	34
[illegible]	Improvement	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pacific Mail	55
[illegible]	Panama	98
[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
[illegible]	St Paul	[illegible]
[illegible]	Texas Pacific	11
40	Union Pacific	[illegible]
[illegible]	U S Express	[illegible]
25¼	Fargo	[illegible]
60⅝	Western Union	[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO June 21

2 40	Ophir
10	Alta
45	Union
1 00	Utah
1 00	Con Cal & Va
50	Mono
1 15	Bodie Con
80	Syndicate
[illegible]	Bulwer
20	[illegible]

MONEY MARKET

[illegible] June 21—Bank of England rate of [illegible] 2½ per cent Consols [illegible] bullion English standard [illegible] per [illegible]

NEW YORK June 21—Silver bullion 1000 [illegible] Sterling exchange [illegible] short $4 89 [illegible] documentary [illegible] bonds [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO June 21 [illegible] backs [illegible] Transfers 10

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO June 21 [illegible]

[illegible]—Wheat [illegible] Potatoes [illegible]

[illegible] Prices [illegible]

[illegible] market is [illegible] be [illegible]

[illegible]—Market dull and [illegible] choice $1 [illegible] extra choice [illegible]

[illegible]—Quiet. Bran [illegible] middlings [illegible]

[illegible]—Market steady [illegible] prices unchanged [illegible]

[illegible]—Finer at [illegible]

[illegible]—Steady [illegible]

[illegible]—Dull and steady [illegible]

[illegible]—Spot market somewhat steadier but [illegible] little business passing [illegible] futures [illegible] buyer season [illegible] seller [illegible] buyer season closed $1 [illegible] buyer [illegible]

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO June 21—Wheat opened [illegible] September [illegible] At noon [illegible] cash [illegible] August [illegible] September [illegible] August [illegible] July Lard [illegible] July [illegible] short ribs $5 60.

CHICAGO June 21—Cattle Receipts 3800 [illegible] and undesirable grades [illegible] lower [illegible] steers, 950 to 1500 pounds $4 00 [illegible] and feeders firm and [illegible] through Texas cattle a shade higher [illegible] Receipts 7000 active and higher [illegible] packing and shipping $4 [illegible] Receipts 2000 steady [illegible] grades [illegible] natives [illegible] per head $1 00 [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK June 21—Wheat opened [illegible] July [illegible] September [illegible] At noon [illegible] July [illegible] August [illegible] September [illegible] NEW YORK, June 21—Petroleum [illegible]

Foreign Markets.

MARK LANE REVIEW

[illegible] June 21.—The Mark Lane Express in [illegible] review of the British grain trade says [illegible] has been variable and the wheat [illegible] three weeks late. Barleys and oats are backward. The trade has favored buyers. Sales of English wheat during the week were 43,16 quarters at 31s 4d per quarter against 38,181 quarters, at 30s 2d during the corresponding week last year. Flour was difficult to sell and weaker. Foreign wheat was unimproved and buyers were scarce. Flour and barley were neglected. Oats were in large supply and cheaper. Six cargoes of wheat arrived off coast two were sold, five were withdrawn and three remain of which two were California. New crop California was offered at 33s 6d@34s. To-day the market was slow. Most grades of wheat showed a decline of 6d on the fortnight. Other articles were somewhat steadier.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON June 21—There was a good attendance at the wool sales to-day. The market was animated especially for Cape wool which was firm. Following are the day's transactions: Victoria [illegible] bales—scoured [illegible] locks and pieces [illegible] do, locks and pieces [illegible] greasy [illegible] New South Wales sales 2,500 bales—scoured [illegible] do locks and pieces [illegible] fleece [illegible] South Australia, [illegible] bales—scoured [illegible] greasy [illegible] Queensland sales 360 bales scoured [illegible] do locks and pieces [illegible] New Zealand sale [illegible] bales—scoured [illegible] locks and pieces [illegible] greasy [illegible] do locks and pieces [illegible] Cape of Good Hope and Natal sales 300 bales—greasy [illegible] snow white [illegible]

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT

LONDON June 21—Weather cool for time of year. Floating cargoes quiet but steady; cargoes on passage steady. Mark Lane quiet. Arrivals of coast for order [illegible] Wheat small [illegible] English country markets steady.

LIVERPOOL June 21—Spot wheat firmly held demand improving. California per cental 6s 11d @7s 3d.

PARIS June 21—Spot wheat and flour turn dearer. French country markets turn dearer.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL June 21—The wheat [illegible] is [illegible] new [illegible] winter [illegible] spring [illegible] [illegible] in poor demand spot 4s [illegible] June 4s [illegible] July 4s [illegible] August 4s [illegible]

HAVANA MARKET

HAVANA June 21—Spanish gold $2 [illegible] Exchange nominal. Sugar firm without transactions.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

SHIPPING NOTES

British bark Jane Porter sixty eight days from Adelaide in ballast to Taylor Young & Co arrived in yesterday.

British bark [illegible] arrived at [illegible] to discharge.

The river has fallen steadily for several days. Ainsworth wharf is above water to-day.

British bark [illegible] twenty four days from San [illegible] in ballast to Meyer Wilson [illegible] arrived [illegible] to-day.

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21—Arrived—[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Arrived [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] June 21—Arrived [illegible] British bark [illegible]

Sharp Pangs All Wait the Forehead

[illegible] in the muscles of the neck and shoulder [illegible] violent after nightfall [illegible] frightful manifestations of neuralgia. It [illegible] the nerve intensified by [illegible] with [illegible] cessation of pain is induced by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters which is [illegible] reliable means of checking [illegible] is always [illegible] that when [illegible] the impurities [illegible] the kidneys [illegible] that [illegible] relief [illegible] the renal organs [illegible] it gives [illegible] and [illegible] Appetite and [illegible] fortifying the system against [illegible] It hastens the recovery of strength by [illegible] the [illegible]

THE HOTELS

MERCHANT

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N Wolf do J A Tarnold New York
S Smith & wf Indepnd H M Sayres do
[illegible] Albany C H S Powers [illegible]
[illegible] Forest Grove [illegible]
[illegible] Warrendle [illegible] Pendle[illegible]
[illegible] Idaho H Adams [illegible] Idaho

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A Dillsway do W H Budd [illegible]
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Dr Adams Astoria O C Dewey Wheelin
H West Seapoos M J Ketting Cedar [illegible]
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J J Davenport do J L Scott do
Mrs Kennedy do Miss C Murphy do
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[illegible] Castle Rock K McKenzie Cascades
J M Ringer Almota E C Gardner Jersey City
Dr W N Boyd Goldendal I I Smith Silverton
Mrs Dr Boyd do S F Lockwood, L Center
Mrs [illegible] do H Hobart & wf do
Mrs McMasters La Camas Miss Hobart do
Miss I McMasters do L Justin Case Locks
Miss A McMasters do I D Miller, Miller's
I M Miles & wf St Helens H I Carnahan, Astoria
J N Lafferty Hillsboro I I Noe do
J L Rankin Eugene J J O'Brien & wf do
W J Roberts do D A Levens Canyonville
I F Roberts do T T Bassett & wf Halsey
Mrs Roberts do Miss I Belknap Roseburg
A G Hovey do Mrs Kernaught do
W H Delano do S Davenport Tenino
I F Davis Harrisburg J Conover do
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Mrs Walden do W Alexander Independ
[illegible] Chapman & wf do Miss E Williams Chehalis
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[illegible] do L J Edgar do
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George Tullen do Lee Henry do
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A C Johnson Dalles J M Delvs Kansas City
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[illegible] Fox do R McDonald do
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Wm W [illegible] do B A Worden do
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[illegible] Beckman [illegible]
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[illegible] H V Ryder W[illegible]
[illegible] I Starry McMinnville
[illegible] W W Powell [illegible]
[illegible] Thos [illegible]
[illegible] C J Johnson [illegible]

The Language of Flowers

Norristown Herald

In leap year Japanese girls who want husbands set out flower pots on the front porch as an emblem. Such a custom in this country would exhaust the floral contents of many conservatories. At present all a young man wants to know is whether the young woman has anemone. He is always ready to marigold—but not quite so much so, perhaps, as the young lady.

CORRECTION OF HISTORY

PORTLAND June 21, 1886

To THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I presume that it is the intention of Mr S A Clarke that the historical articles he publishes in THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN should be correct, as he intends to compile them into a book, so I am informed. And I would like to suggest a few corrections—not in a spirit of captiousness—but to assist, if in my power. I came to this country in 1844, and was old enough to take notice of events as they transpired in those days of anxiety and uncertainty, and have tried to keep pace with Oregon's history ever since, by collating everything that was possible, and a great many scraps of history I have preserved in scrap-books for reference, and have referred to one of them to-day in regard to the first company that was raised in Oregon City on Dec. [illegible] 1847, and wish to make a few corrections in the names of the members of the company, as copied by myself and from the roll filed [illegible] (Major Rinearson) then the orderly sergeant. The record was in his own handwriting and must have been correct.

But before I speak of the company I would like to make a few remarks on the condition of affairs previous to the massacre of Dr Marcus Whitman and others on the 29th of November, 1847. With the immigration of 1847 came that household infliction known as the measles, and to the Indians where they contracted it, with their peculiar system of doctoring, it was as fatal, indeed more so than the smallpox is to whites, and the Cayuse Indians had contracted the disease, as well as other tribes along the route across the plains that the great caravans traversed and when the company of immigrants had arrived and made their first camp upon the Umatilla river, Dr Whitman came to our camp and during the conversations of the evening stated that the measles had been among the Cayuse and other Indians in the neighborhood as well as among his own people, but that he had no difficulty in curing the white portion of the sick but through the peculiar mode of doctoring the disease among the Indians it was remarkably fatal and that they had requested him to give medicine to their children and expected that they would be immediately cured of the malady, and not receiving that immediate relief that they in their ignorance expected, they would resort to the sweat house and an immediate plunge into a stream of ice-cold water when death would almost invariably follow in a short time. And that the Indians seemed to be becoming sullen and insolent, much more so than they had been before, alleging that he had an evil spirit [illegible] insult [illegible] for some time. This was told in the presence of several men, Thomas, Joseph, William [illegible] Bradshaw and others—I being a young man every word of it. Mr Bradshaw, who had been a mountaineer trapper, etc., for several years probably knew as much about Indian character as any man on the coast as he was a man of good education and had studied the subject thoroughly, then advised Dr Whitman to immediately leave his station and go to the Willamette valley with all of his people, as they would be murdered as soon as the immigration had passed by, and that he was very foolish to attempt to doctor the Indians, and that one of the rules among Indians was that if a doctor failed to cure a disease it should [illegible] their patient that the nearest relative should kill him. This conversation was carried on for some time and I became quite animated and Dr Whitman admitted that he entertained fears for his safety but considered that it was his duty to remain. The next morning as the doctor started to his station, Mr Bradshaw again implored him to break up the station and thus save his own and other valuable lives. After that quite often Mr Bradshaw stated that he believed that Dr Whitman and all with him would be murdered before two months, and as I stated some time since, about the time the Indians acted along the Umatilla and Columbia rivers as we toiled along, Mr Bradshaw could see confirmatory evidence of what would happen in the near future and had talked it out. When we arrived at Salem and settled down, the danger in which Dr Whitman and other missionaries lived was often spoken of by men unfamiliar and all predicted that the massacre was inevitable and would soon occur. The measles was not the primary cause but was the immediate cause as it is well known that that disease became a scourge throughout the Willamette valley, as well as in what is now Eastern Oregon and Washington. At Salem alone almost an entire village of 300 Indians died during the three winter months, and it had become the condition of that camp that the whites (missionaries and others) gave them food, and Dr Wm H Willson went among them and implored them to quit their system of treating the disease, and being assisted by Rev Josiah L Parrish they explained the effects of the sweathouse and cold bath plunge—why it caused immediate death and they gave it up in a great measure, and the entire population was not swept away. All of one village died on the South river, where Hon J M Harrison lives, except a portion of one family. These remarks are made that the reader may know that by a great many the massacre was expected and did not "come to the settlements of Western Oregon like a thunderbolt from a peaceful sky." It was predicted and expected by old mountain men such as Joseph L Meek, — Bradshaw, [illegible] M Walker, and undoubtedly by [illegible] W Ebberts and others who so well understood the Indian character and the surroundings of Dr Whitman.

But the promptitude and alacrity with which the men of the Willamette valley responded is set forth in the following. Wm McBean wrote a letter on the 30th of November, 1847, to Chief Factor, at Fort Vancouver, and it was received by the latter December [illegible]. He in turn wrote to Go[illegible] Abernethy, which was received on December 7, and within a short time it was transmitted to the provisional government legislature, then in session at Oregon City, whereupon the following action was taken, as copied from the journal

Mr Meek (Joseph L) moved the reference of the communication to a committee of the whole house, which was lost

Mr Nesmith offered the following which was adopted

Resolved. That the governor be and is hereby authorized and required to raise, arm and equip a company of riflemen not to exceed fifty men with their captain and subaltern officers and dispatch them forthwith to occupy the mission station at The Dalles on the Columbia river and hold possession until reinforcements can arrive at that point or other means be taken as the government may think advisable

Messrs J W Nesmith, W H Rees and M Crawford, were appointed a committee to wait upon the governor and inform him of said resolution

The committee waited on the governor and informed him of the action, and that officer immediately called a meeting of the citizens to be held that evening, when it was addressed by the governor, Messrs Nesmith, Lee, Meek and others and the first company was organized and within twenty four hours it was on its way to The Dalles. When this company arrived at Fort Vancouver the Hudson Bay company refused to recognize the provisional government and would not supply the company with arms, ammunition and other articles necessary and Gov Abernethy, A L Lovejoy and Jesse Applegate executed a joint note for the necessary purchases and afterwards Hon Daniel Waldo cosigned the provisional government the money to pay the note when it became due

The corrections in the roll I wish to make are as follows: Joseph B Proctor instead of J B Proctor, John instead of C Richardson, Joel instead of Jacob Witching, Edwin instead of D Marsh, Lieutenant —— Shannon, John Lassater, N Olney, C H Devendorf and James Ke[illegible]

It is evident that Mr Clarke copied his list from Gray's history, and there are quite a number of mistakes in his list. In conclusion, I will say that I have a complete roll of all the companies that served in the Cayuse war and will show it to any person who is interested in the subject.

J HENRY BROWN

COMMENT IN BRIEF

Baltimore *American*: Mr Randall's fight against civil service reform is not likely to prove a very good thing for Mr Randall

New Orleans *Picayune*: The man who has made no mistakes is not in condition to know when he has succeeded in anything

New York *World*: And now comes a mugwump plan [illegible] against the retention by the president of the bridal presents made to his wife

St Louis *Globe-Democrat*: Randall [illegible] he could be induced to declare a truce in his war on the civil service law would make a first rate republican

Frank's Traveller's Magazine: If Mr Cleveland had put on his wedding invitation cards "At home after March 4 1889" he would have struck it about right

Richmond *Day Dispatch*: To persons who have Confederate bonds we would say sell and sell quick—as soon as the boom starts—but do no buy at any price

Albany *Argus*: We happen to know that had Gen Hancock been elected president of the United States John Kelly would have been appointed secretary of the treasury

Philadelphia *Times*: The Bourbons can console themselves with this. Judge Fullerton would have argued against paying the Confederate bonds had the bidder for them been on that side.

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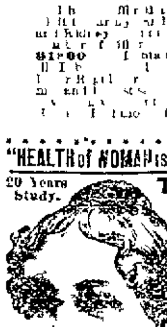

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[illegible] STEAMER [illegible] ON AND AFTER MAY 1st [illegible] leave Portland at [illegible] A.M. and [illegible] Oregon City [illegible] P M [illegible] Sundays [illegible] and [illegible] P M [illegible] on City

Portland and Lacamas Route.

[illegible] on and after Monday Apr [illegible] the STEAMER [illegible] will leave [illegible] River [illegible] foot of [illegible] every [illegible] A.M. for Lacamas. Returning [illegible] at 7 A.M., calling at Vancouver, [illegible] intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply on board. W S BUCHANAN Master

Willamette Steamboat Co's Str's

[illegible] CATHOLE [illegible] Hope [illegible] P M [illegible] Landings [illegible]

For Tillamook

[illegible] JOHN GARIBALDI [illegible] regular trips from Astoria [illegible] Astoria to Tillamook [illegible] Astoria to Tillamook $5, [illegible] freight by O. R. & N. Co [illegible] Astoria Mail ships [illegible] [illegible] & CO

[illegible] Transportation Co.'s [illegible] OF VANCOUVER,

[illegible] leave Portland at 3 P M. and Vancouver [illegible] Sundays excepted. For freight or [illegible] apply on board at foot of Morrison street. [illegible] on [illegible] A. M. and 2 P M.

For Astoria—Fast Time.

[illegible] TELEPHONE

[illegible] STREET TUESDAY THURSDAY [illegible] 6 A M [illegible] Kalama with N P R R to [illegible]

Connect [illegible] Port [illegible] with O & C. and Westside [illegible] boats, and Eastern [illegible] F A SEELY Agent Portland. [illegible] SCOTT [illegible] Telephone No 351

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

THE ONLY ROUTE TO THE EAST.

Tickets at [illegible] rates, and full and reliable information [illegible] obtained only at ASH STREET WHARF.

Train for the East leaves Ash street every day at 3 P M [illegible] arrives at 10 30 A M. [illegible] Sleeping Cars run through to St Paul, [illegible] Bluffs [illegible] and close connections made [illegible] Northern Pacific and Union Pacific trains at [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

[illegible] Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A.M. as follows [illegible] after until further notice.

[illegible] right to change steamers [illegible]

[illegible] Astoria, [illegible] Clatsop, Canby.

[illegible] CITY OF [illegible] Sun[illegible]

[illegible] ILWACO [illegible]

[illegible] AND BUENA VISTA.

[illegible] A M. Mondays, Thursdays [illegible] returning leave [illegible] Boats leave Portland at [illegible] and Friday for Dayton [illegible] Tuesdays, Thursdays and [illegible] Ticket Agent, [illegible] & Ticket Agent

OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Shortest line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast.

VIA ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line Running Passenger Trains Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c), Luxurious Day Coaches, Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge), From Washington and Oregon Points To The East VIA ST PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 3 P M. daily, arrive at Minneapolis or St Paul at noon, fourth day

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Train leaves Front and G daily at 11 00 A. M., arrive New Tacoma 5 15 P M. connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. [illegible] FEE, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul. A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent, No. 2 Washington st., Portland

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA VIA Oregon & California R. R. And Connections. Time 2½ Days. Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7 30 A. M.	Ashland	4 15 A. M.
Ashland	5 P. M.	Portland	4 25 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	4 00 P. M.	Lebanon	9 20 P. M.
Lebanon	4 45 A. M.	Portland	10 05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

[illegible] Portland and Ashland.

The O & C R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div from foot of F St.

West Side Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS

Mail Train.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	[illegible] A. M.	Corvallis	[illegible] P. M.
Corvallis	[illegible] A. M.	Portland	[illegible] P. M.

Express Train.

[illegible]

[illegible] baggage checked at company's [illegible] Stark and Second street [illegible] California [illegible] at company's [illegible] corner F and Front sts. [illegible] Freight [illegible]

R KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G F & Pass. Agent.

[illegible] TO SAN FRANCISCO [illegible] YAQUINA [illegible] DAILY TRAINS [illegible] YAQUINA [illegible] right to change sailing [illegible] and moderate rates [illegible] Willamette connect at [illegible] apply to [illegible] Agt. Corvallis.

The Pacific Incubator & Brooder.

Gold Medal at Sacramento and San Francisco 1885 over all competitors. It will hatch any kind of eggs better than a hen. Galvanized Wire Netting, the Wilson Bone Mill, the [illegible] Meat Chopper and [illegible] A [illegible] in great variety. Also every kind of [illegible]. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue to [illegible] Box 1100 [illegible]

The Old Doctor

NERVOUS DEBILITY [illegible] WEAKNESS AND DECAY [illegible] Remarkable and quick cures. Trial packages [illegible] and Books by mail FREE. Address Dr. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

STATISTICAL OREGONIAN.

Send ten (10) cents for a copy of the twenty page New Year's edition.

THE EAST SIDE

Regular Meeting of the Common Council Last Evening

Result of the City Election—Lawn Party at Justice Bullock's—School Teachers Chosen—Other News.

The annual election of city officers of East Portland took place yesterday and was distinguished for its quietude. A comparatively light vote was polled. The following is the result:

	—Wards— 1st	2d	3d	4th	Total
For Recorder—					
Wm M Simpson I	1	1		1	40
J A Newell D		0	11		41
Newell's majority					64
For Assessor					
John W Ogilbee R				11	18
L T Johnson D	18	11		11	13
Ogilbee's majority					20
For Treasurer					
A W Lambert R		13	8	1	508
W B Welch D		18		8	[illegible]
George Johnson I		15	0	1	[illegible]
Welch's plurality					41
For Marshal					
H F McMillan R		14	1	11	183
A W Atterbury D		15			34
McMillan's majority					[illegible]

FOR COUNCILMEN.

First ward—F A. Bancroft, R, 61; George W. Shaver, D, 61—a tie vote.

Second ward—James Humphrey, R, 64; E. A. Rankin, D, [illegible]. Humphrey's majority 8.

Third ward—F Martin, R, 7[illegible]; N K West, D, 110. West's majority [illegible].

Fourth ward—W A [illegible], R, 81; J J Murphy, D, [illegible]; L P W[illegible], I, 20. Murphy's plurality.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

A regular meeting of the common council was held last evening, Mayor Rafferty presiding and all members present.

The minutes of the last regular session were read and approved.

The following routine business was then transacted:

A communication was read from the Puget Sound Pipe company proposing to furnish fire hydrants and stating its prices for the same. Referred to committee on fire and water.

Report was received from the committee on current expenses and accounts reporting favorably on the bills presented at the last regular meeting; adopted and warrants ordered.

From the committee on fire and water recommending that the petition of residents of McMillen's and F. Irving's additions for three fire hydrants be granted, providing the water company would agree to furnish water there for free. On motion of Bloomer report adopted.

The following claims against the city were read and referred to the committee on current expenses and accounts:

C F Flympton	$ 00	D C Bogart	$ 00
J Kenworthy	00	G Knott	00
J L Shute	1 00	J M Stott	6 00
W Pape	6 00	Geo Perry	4 00
Feaslee Bro	1 00	C W Ramsey	00
H C Smith	00	H Bra[illegible]	00
W C Everest	00	J N Sturm	00
H Hentz	00	C T Spore	00
Wilson	00	Darling	00
B Pape	00	John Campbell	00
F M Coleman	00	R F Mayo	5 00

On motion of Wheeler the council then went into committee of the whole to canvass the city election returns, Mr West in the chair.

Upon examination it was found that the returns from all wards except the Fourth were not certified to by the judges of election, whereupon, after canvassing the result in the latter ward, the recorder was instructed to seal up the ballots of the remaining wards and return them to the officers for proper certification.

The committee then rose and reported to the council, after which the body adjourned to meet this evening, at which time the canvass will be completed.

LAWN PARTY AT JUSTICE BULLOCK'S.

The residence of Prof and Mrs. [illegible] Bullock, corner Third and D streets, was last evening the scene of a pleasant gathering in honor of Miss Carrie Beveridge, of San Francisco. The lawn was beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns, and refreshment tables were set, upon which an elegant repast of ice cream, strawberries, cake, etc., was served. The moments were enlivened with music by the Willamette Cornet band and the Harmonica club. Dancing on the lawn, social games and chat made up an evening of delightful entertainment. Following is a list of those present: Miss Carrie Beveridge, Miss Mollie Knott, Miss Eva Fernau, Miss Mamie Mayo, Miss Arie Underhill, Miss Sadie Underhill, Miss Frankie Martin, Miss Fannie Bullock, Miss Mamie Martin, Wilbur Ward, Milt Ward, Joseph W. Beveridge, George Knott, Charles Bullock, James Penny, B[illegible] Bullock, H Moser, Wm F Underhill, Harry Knott, Fred Bullock, Charlie Wheeler, Ross L[illegible], Walter Straus, Walter Knott, Robert McEwan, A. K[illegible].

SCHOOL TEACHERS CHOSEN.

The board of directors of school district No. 2 met last evening and elected the following teachers for the coming year:

Principal — W A Wetzel

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Eighth grade	Miss M I Buxton
Seventh grade	Mrs A J Haskins
Sixth grade	Mrs F E Alford
Fifth grade	Miss Ella McBride
Fourth and fifth grades	Mrs J F Stewart
Fourth grade	Miss Esther [illegible]
Third and fourth grades	Miss Mita Hill
Third grade	Miss [illegible]
Second Grade	Miss Carrie Ross

J STREET PRIMARIES.

First and second grades	Mrs Ada T Beard
First grade	Miss Nora Simpson
First grade	Miss Ida Ames

STEPHENS SCHOOL.

Fifth grade	W H Smith
Fourth grade	Mrs J A M Quinn
Third grade	Miss Angie Forbes
Second grade	Miss Annie Campbell
First Grade	Miss Eugenia Craig
Janitor for Central school and J street primaries	J T Campbell

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Willamette Baptist Sunday school convention will be held in the First Baptist church of this city, corner Seventh and G streets, to-day and to-morrow. Following is the order of exercises:

AFTERNOON.

2 o'clock—Devotional exercises, organization and report of committee on programme.

2:30—Report from Sunday schools, giving the usual statistics and such other information as may be of interest.

3—Discussion of the topic, "How to work for the conversion of the scholars," opened by the Rev I [illegible].

3:30—"How to secure more bible study," Rev E Russ.

4—"How to develop benevolence in the Sunday school," E O McCown.

4:30—"How to retain scholars coming to years of maturity," Mrs J C Baker.

EVENING.

7:30—Devotional exercises.

8—Address by Rev M L Rugg.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

9—Devotional exercises.

9:30—"What lesson helps us to use, and how to use them," Rev C H Hobart.

10—"How to conduct reviews, quarterly and after each lesson," S J Barber.

11—Miscellaneous business. Closing.

NOTES.

Multnomah assembly, K of L, of this city, are making arrangements for a grand picnic to be given in Willamette park on [illegible].

Ex-Policeman J. [illegible] and Westley Sexton left yesterday for a prospecting tour through the mining regions of Southern Oregon.

Miss Theresa M Newell, daughter of J. A. Newell, of Mount Tabor, who has been confined to her residence for some time past with intermittent fever, is improving slowly, much to the delight of many warm friends.

Mrs. Stott, mother of J. M. Stott of this city, is lying quite ill at her residence on the Sandy. Her disease is remittent fever. She is being attended by the family physician and with good nursing it is hoped she will soon recover.

Leander H. [illegible] left yesterday afternoon for the Blue mountains, in Eastern Oregon, where he expects to spend about three months in the hope of benefiting his health, which has been but poor for some time past. His family will remain in the city.

Mrs. A. J. [illegible], with her two sons, Harry and George, and [illegible] Miss Annie [illegible], and Fred B[illegible], will leave on the steamer Olympian for Ilwaco. They will be met at the steamer with a conveyance and proceed to their summer residence at Long Beach, where they will spend most of the summer.

THE COURTS

STATE CIRCUIT COURTS.

Clackamas county vs. Willamette Transportation & Locks company; time for filing bill of exceptions extended one week.

V B. Henarie vs. Edward Martin; *nunc pro tunc* order for time to file amended answer.

A T O Breen vs. Edward Martin; same.

The case of J Hunsaker vs. J Halberstadt was dismissed yesterday by Judge Smith. The suit was brought September 5, 1885, to recover $695 on a promissory note. Since the bringing of the action the parties got together and effected a settlement.

Tatum & Bowen have brought suit in the circuit court against S. J. La France & Co. to recover $6[illegible] for machinery sold and delivered July 1, 188[illegible].

Judgment by default has been rendered in the state circuit court against Ben Holladay in favor of Andrew Khan for $[illegible].

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

The Abercorn appeal from the district court argued and submitted.

Hickox vs Elliott et al.; petition for rehearing set for hearing June 25.

A VISIT TO LA CAMAS.

Some Improvements in this Manufacturing Town within Two Years.

Ever since the people of this world commenced doing business there have been men who mourned because their foresight was not so good as their hindsight, and probably it will always be so. Landing at the thriving town of La Camas last Saturday, the writer at once joined the mourners above alluded to. A little less than two years ago he visited that place on the first boat commencing regular trips there. He landed in the mud, and found a straggling embryo town in the woods. It was very embryotic, consisting of a few houses, a hotel and a great, hollow, barnlike structure which was to be a paper mill in the by and by. He walked out into the forest and saw a saw mill, saw and looked at a long hole in the ground, or in the rock, rather, which was to convey water to the mill which was to be. It rained, and rained hard and things did not look very promising for the place and it needed an eye of more faith than he was possessed of to pierce the future and see what the outcome of the place was to be. And so when a friend offered to let him in on some lots at a low figure, he thought he would not be "let in" in that way and hoarded his wealth and let it rust. Whereby he missed making a good investment.

Last Saturday he landed there from one of two boats making regular trips and was astonished at the changes which so short a time had wrought. The forest had disappeared and a busy, bustling town stood in its place. The streets were lined with the wagons of farmers from the neighboring country to do their weekly trading. The huge paper mill was filled with the roar of powerful machinery, and as evening came on the whole place was ablaze with electric lights. Climbing the future "Nob Hill" of the town, a fine view was obtained of the Columbia, the mountains and snow peaks and plains, forming a beautiful panorama. Strolling along a good road out to the sawmill, it was found that a planing mill had been added, and vast stacks of lumber of all kinds were on hand, ready for future buildings, two of which, and most important ones for any town, a commodious school house and a church, are already under contract.

On every hand are seen signs of progress. A narrow gauge railroad runs from the sawmill past the paper mill to a substantial wharf and warehouse on the river bank. A first-class telephone line connects the same establishments and will in the near future reach to Portland.

Two hotels open their doors to the traveler, a livery stable fits him out for a trip through the surrounding country, and at the stores everything necessary for comfort.

A trip through the extensive paper mill will well repay one. Huge piles of jute from Calcutta, rags, ropes, fishing nets and waste paper from everywhere and stacks of cottonwood from the banks of the Columbia stand around waiting to be ground into pulp by huge grindstones or cooked in an immense revolving boiler and steeped in chlorine and other chemicals, and worked in huge vats and at last run through a series of rollers about a block in length to come out a clean, highly finished paper at the further end. The sight of all this powerful machinery in rapid motion gives one a realizing sense of the immense power of water under favorable circumstances.

When one gets ready to leave La Camas for Portland he has the choice of four routes. He can take either of two steamboats, which visit the town daily, or he can be rowed out into the river and take the mail boat of the O. R. & N. company, or he can be rowed across the river to Troutdale and take the O. R. & N. train in, and when it pulls out twenty minutes ahead of time, as it did last Sunday evening, he can have a chance to hunt around to find a farm team, and enjoy a splendid drive in, over a good country road, and reach the Stark street ferry before midnight.

THE STAGE.

THE CASINO.—A fine house was present last night on the occasion of the first production of the operatic extravaganza, "The Widow O'Brien," and from the laughter that constantly arose, the piece can be said to have caught on. It is nothing more nor less than the most amusing burlesque, "I am on the Bristol," with the introduction of new musical and comedy specialties, and the company appears to better advantage in it than in either of the operas they have thus far produced. Mr Kelly for the first time has had an opportunity of knowing his comic talent, and as the Widow, both in make-up and action, was simply immense. His brogue was of the richest kind, and he kept the audience in roars of laughter by his humorous Hibernicisms. Miss Louise Manfred made a very pleasing and sprightly Dora. She is a charming actress, just suited for opera bouffe, and in the "Trovatore" scene astonished even her warmest admirers by the earnestness of her singing. One does not expect the excellence of grand opera in a burlesque, but Miss Manfred, as well as Messrs Lyke and R. D. Valerga, sang the difficult music of this scene in a very creditable manner. The Nora of Miss Kate Marchi was a very satisfactory piece of work, and the singing of the mandolin song by the Spanish students was a pleasant reminder of a favorite opera. Mr Bishop's Tom Cranberry, as well as Mr Tenbrook's Jerry, were very well done. Miss Eva Norman's Bella was neatly done, and the song "Close Dem Windows," by she and Jerry received a hearty encore. Mr R. D. Valerga's Count Managgio was a neat bit of acting. His dialect was very clever, and his singing of the tenor solo in the "Trovatore" scene was thoroughly appreciated. Miss Fanny Sanger and another of the chorus danced the sailor's hornpipe in the second act in fine style. The orchestra was very fine, the overture, a paraphrase on "Merry Birds," being rendered in splendid style. Altogether it was a very enjoyable performance, the only drawback being a lack of snap, which defect two or three performances will correct. The management deserves great credit for the handsome manner in which the piece is mounted, the second act, representing the main saloon of a Long Island sound steamer, being particularly fine. "The Widow O'Brien" until further notice.

THE "PATHFINDER."—This company will appear at the New Market theater next week in two comedies of their own. They have a brass band and a splendid orchestra. The Helena and Butte papers speak of them as the best comedy company visiting Montana for several seasons. The agent will arrive here to-day over the Northern Pacific.

SALEM NOTES.

SALEM, June 21.

The public schools will close during the present week.

The special election to be held on Friday next on the bridge question is exciting no little interest.

Misses Alice and Sallie Bell will leave for Astoria to-morrow, accompanied by Master Harold and Miss Allie Jackson.

The local committee on State Firemen's tournament will meet this evening to discuss matters in connection therewith.

Rev. R W. Hill and Miss Helen Spaulding have been commissioned by Gov. Moody as delegates from this state to attend the thirteenth annual conference of Corrections and Charities, which will meet at Minneapolis, Minn., during the present month.

The official election returns have, with the following exceptions, been received at the office of the secretary of state, viz., the counties of Baker, [illegible], Gilliam, Grant, Josephine, Lake, Union and Wasco. The vote will be canvassed as soon as it is all in.

The body of an unknown man was found on Pres. Warren's place, a few miles from this city, on Saturday last. It was badly decomposed and a coroner's jury was unable to identify the remains or ascertain the cause of the death. The body was buried where found.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron to arrive over the Northern Pacific: H J Sullivan, R Conway, Glenn Clark, H S [illegible], Charles Hamilton, Edward [illegible], A [illegible], Wm Hiebert, I S [illegible], [illegible] Bullitt, J. R Bullitt, E H Cott, Mrs M Sparks, Mr and Mrs Graham and family, M B Swalzger, Jr, and [illegible] immigrants.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: G I Dearborn, M F Dearborn, Jane Dearborn, Sarah Holbrook, S J Barnum, T Harding, Paul Ruff, G W Hahn, H M Crawford, W M Colby and wife, and 18 immigrants.

Passed Medford to arrive over the O. & C.: R. O Bokee, Miss K A. Bearsley, Mrs. J W Bearsley, Miss L. Lawson, G. E. A. Hubbut.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL ELECTION

The Elijah Smith Ticket Goes Through without Opposition—Smaller Corporations.

Yesterday the annual meeting of stockholders of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company was held. Election of officers and other business, for convenience sake, was deferred until to-day.

In the afternoon the annual meeting of stockholders of the Oregon & Transcontinental company was held in the O. R. & N. building. Following is a list of the directors chosen: Elijah Smith, Christopher Meyer, James J Higginson, Wm. P Bull, Sidney Dillon, of New York; Charles L. Colby, Milwaukee; John N Hutchinson, Philadelphia; Oliver Ames, Boston; W S Ladd, Henry Failing, C H Lewis, C. A. Dolph, C. J Smith, Joseph Simon, C H Prescott, John Muir, Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Portland.

This was the ticket prepared by President Smith, and there was no opposition. A few over 11,000 shares of stock were voted. The total number of shares is 100,000. All the eastern gentlemen in the board are large stockholders in the company, and most of them also hold O. R. & N. stock. There is some little significance in the fact that Sidney Dillon, of the Union Pacific, is in the new board, and that, as last year, the Northern Pacific is unrepresented.

The Oregon Improvement company elected the following directors yesterday: Elijah Smith, J. J. Higginson, A. S. Rosenbaum, J. N. Denison, C. J. Smith, J. M. Fox, C. H. Prescott, Joseph Simon and D. P. Thompson.

The Willamette Locks and Transportation company elected directors as follows: C. H. Prescott, C. A. Dolph, C. J. Smith, P. T. Keene and Joseph Simon.

The Northern Pacific Terminal company will elect directors to-morrow.

SPOKANE FALLS.

The Growth and Prosperity of the Future Manufacturing Town of Washington Territory.

REVIEW.

While business may not be all that one could desire just at the present time, yet in every other respect Spokane Falls never presented a more prosperous condition. Money seems to be scarce in commercial circles and the old stereotyped growl is a common refrain to the ear, and still people find means somewhere and from some source to put in improvements. Never in all its history has there been such a season of growth as the present one. The character of growth also is of the most substantial and permanent kind. Every builder and carpenter and artisan in the city has his hands full. Everywhere new buildings greet the eye, and many more are in contemplation. If no one is making money there is lots of it coming in from outside sources, for it takes money to build houses. The amount that will be put into improvements during the present year will run up into the hundreds of thousands. There are mammoth brick blocks under way that will stand as monuments to the enterprise and faith of the investors, while in the way of private residences there are scores under course of construction and in contemplation that would be a credit to any city in the Union. The signs of prosperity are such as to awaken surprise among strangers who have had opportunities to see the progress being made by other and larger places throughout the country. It is the universal verdict among these men that the Falls is far in advance in this respect of all other cities they have visited. Parties from Minneapolis do not hesitate to say that there is far more building going on here in proportion to the size of the places than in that prominent city. Our people have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the present outlook for 1886.

BRIEF MENTION.

The attractions at the Tivoli continue. Novelties this week.

The British bark Director is reported to have a charter for Hong Kong.

The Northern Pacific will sell tickets at half rate between all stations on the Fourth of July.

The Portland base ball club leaves Friday for the Sound, playing Saturday at Seattle and Monday at Victoria.

Mellis & Co. will provide each child with a flag for the coming Fourth of July celebration, free of charge.

Wilzinski & Mayer, No. 70 Morrison street, have extended their lease, in view of the improvements made. They have a fine store.

License to wed was issued yesterday for M. B Taylor and Annie Kingston, J J O'Brien and A R Tilden, Albert Bennett and Elena Ladd.

The engagement of Miss Mattie Meyner and Mr Samuel Bernstein, of the wholesale department of the Golden Rule Bazaar, is announced.

Officer Griffin, who smashed his hand some weeks since during a scuffle with a man he was trying to arrest, has recovered use of the member.

At the present term of the Marion county circuit court, Judge Boise presiding, Eva S Legrand secured a divorce from Joseph Legrand, formerly of Portland.

J. H Kimball, of Bath, Me., owner of the ship B. P. Cheney, now in port, and vice-president of the Bay State Live Stock company of Kimball, Neb., is at the Esmond.

Mrs. Mary Ahern has been appointed administrator of the estate of Michael Ahern, recently deceased. Ahern died intestate, leaving property of the value of $30,000. A bond of $60,000 was required from the administratrix. Ahern left several children.

Detective Barry yesterday arrested David Lavin, alias Dave O'Connor, as a deserter from the United States army. Lavin could have been arrested long ago on this charge, as he has been in town off and on for years, and the report that he is a deserter has been freely circulated.

Peter Haller, a Frenchman, and a man named Philip Smith, engaged in a free fight yesterday afternoon at First and Columbia streets. It was put a stop to by policeman Stuart, who arrested both men for disorderly conduct. Haller put up $10 as bail and was released from custody. At last accounts Smith was still in durance vile.

PERSONAL.

Harry Chapman is in the city.

Hon. Ezra Meeker was in New York last week and expects to be home by the 27th inst.

Judge Sawyer was on the bench with Judge Deady in the United States circuit court yesterday.

Mr. H Tilly Browne, a civil engineer who resided here three or four years ago, has returned on a very short and unexpected visit to look up his old friends in Portland.

James Reynolds of Ravenna, Ohio, and T. S Knight, Chas Babcock and Frank Townsend of Cleveland, Ohio, went east yesterday over the Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railways.

A CLASSICAL RENDERING OF M. L. D.'S LETTER.

CORVALLIS, 19th of June.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

In his address to the maidens of England, John Ruskin says:

> Believe me the whole course and character of your lovers' lives is in your hands. What you would have them be, they shall be, if you not only desire to have them so but deserve to have them so, for they are but mirrors in which you will see yourself imaged. If you are frivolous they will be so also. If you have no understanding of the scope of their duty they also will forget it. They will listen—they can listen—to no other interpretation of it than that uttered from your lips. Bid them be brave, they will be brave for you; bid them be cowards, and how noble soever they may be they will quail for you. Bid them be wise and they will be wise for you; mock at their counsel, they will be fools for you; such and so absolute is your rule over them.
>
> You fancy perhaps as you have been told so often that a wife's rule should only be over her husband's house, not over his mind. Ah no, the true rule is just the reverse of that. A true wife in her husband's house is his servant; it is in his heart that she is queen.

ME IN THEE.

A [illegible] RENDERING OF THE ABOVE FROM THE PERSIAN.

One came to his beloved's door
And knocked and called upon her name;
And from within a voice, full sweet,
That made his heart to madly beat,
Cried: "Who is there?"
And low he made reply:
"Love, it is I."
But the voice spake in [illegible] despair:
"No room within this narrow [illegible]
For thee and me."
And lo, [illegible]
The door was shut.

Then that sad lover fled away
And wept and fasted night and day,
In desert places making prayer;
Nor saw the kindly face of men;
And after many days again
To the beloved's door he came
And knocked and called upon her name;
And from within a voice he heard
Cried: "Who is there?"
And he with low but glad laugh replied:
"It is thyself. [illegible]"
The door was opened wide.

To this may be added Miss Willard's closing words in Chickering hall, Boston, last month, on the "Equal Standard": "The manhood of America is the noblest and most masterful on earth, because it has most mastery of itself. Nor is there any explanation of this fact so adequate as that our every-day religion has so developed women and refined men that men think of us with respect and reverence, see us from many angles of vision, realize our power on the industrial plane, recognize the possibility of intellectual comradeship with us, count on our help in all religious and philanthropic movements, and a little beyond the swinging door of the twentieth century will seat us beside themselves upon the throne of government. Then shall be enacted such a code of laws for the protection of woman's honor as the world has never seen or dreamed of, for it shall protect man's honor, too. For the first time in history he shall be held to equal penalties with woman and his superior physical strength shall be counted at its just value as presumptive evidence against him in all cases of indecorous or cruel treatment toward the weak. Then shall woman with all the avenues of development for brain and hand wide open to her, and women in the court and on the jury to defend her interest, begin to know her own value and find her inclinations and temptations to a debasing life reduced to zero. The outworking of this mightiest of reforms, which in the last analysis we have perceived to be part and parcel of the great temperance movement, is no more in the interest of woman than of man. For 'they rise or fall together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free.'"

I. A. N.

THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE.

Recent Exploration and Scientific Investigation.

The director of the geological survey of Ireland, Prof Hull, F. R. S., delivered the annual address of the Victoria (philosophical) institute in London, on the 25th of May, on which occasion the institute's new president, Prof. Stokes, president of the Royal society, took the chair. The report was read by Capt. F. Petrie, the honorary secretary, and showed that the institute's home, colonial, and American members were upwards of 1100, including many who joined from a desire to avail themselves of the institute's privileges rather than bear a part in its work. An increasing number of leading scientific men now contributed papers and aided in the work of bringing about a truer appreciation of the result of scientific inquiry, especially in cases where scientific discovery was alleged by the opponents of religious beliefs to be subversive thereof. The author of the address then gave an account of the work, discoveries, and general results of the recent geological and geographical expedition to Egypt, Arabia, and Western Palestine, of which he had charge. Sketching the course taken by him (which to a considerable extent took the route ascribed to the Israelites), he gave an account of the physical features of the country, evidences of old sea margins 200 feet above the present sea margins, and showed that at one time an arm of the Mediterranean had occupied the valley of the Nile as far as the first cataract, at which time Africa was an island (an opinion also arrived at by another of the institute's members, Sir W. Dawson), and that at the time of the exodus, the Red sea ran up into the Bitter lakes, and must have formed a barrier to the traveler's progress at that period. He then alluded to the great changes of elevation in the land eastward of these lakes, mentioning that the waters of the Jordan valley once stood [illegible] feet above their present hight, and that the waters of the Dead sea, which he found 1305 feet deep, were once on a level with the present Mediterranean sea margin, or 1292 feet above their present hight. The great physical changes which had taken place in geological time were evidenced by the fact that whilst the rocks in Western Palestine were generally limestone, those of the mountains of Sinai were amongst the most ancient in the world. The various geological and geographical features of the country were so described as to make the address a condensed report of all that is now known of them in Egypt, Palestine and Arabia Petræa. Sir Henry Barkly, G. C. M. G., F. R. S., moved a vote of thanks to Prof. Hull and to those who had contributed to the work of the institute during the year, which included Assyriological investigations by Prof. Sayce, Mr. Boscawen and others; M. Maspero's and Capt. Conder's Egyptian papers, Prof. Porter's Eastern researches; also a review of the question of Evolution by Prof. Virchow, and the results of investigations in regard to the subject of the origin of man, as to which it has been shown by Sir William Dawson, that geology divided the chronology of animal life into four "great periods"—in the first—or Eozoic—in the geological as in the bible records, were found the great reptiles, and the last or Tertiary was again subdivided into five "periods," and it was only in the last of these, the "modern" period, that the evidences of man's presence had been found. Again, as regards his ape descent, the formation and proportions of the skull and bones of the ape considered most like man were found to be so different from those of man as to place insuperable difficulties in the way of the theory. In the gorilla, the high crest on the skull, which was also found in the hyena, was absent in man. Also, among other points, if the capacity of the brain of the anthropoid ape were taken at ten, that of man even in his savage state was twenty-six, or nearly three times as much, a very important fact when, as it was known, any appreciable diminution in the brain of man was at once accompanied by idiocy. As regards the transmutability of species, Barrande's arguments against the theory, founded on the results of a life of research among the fossil strata, had not yet been overthrown, and modern research clearly pointed to the fact that one great bar to the transmutability of species lay in the refined and minute differences in the molecular arrangements in their organs.

MONTANA.

Martin Mara was decapitated by the elevator cage at the Parrot mine in Butte one day last week.

During May Gov. Hauser pardoned five territorial convicts—James Clark, John Ryan, George Nichols, Victor Hors, and Thomas Williams.

Mrs. Maggie Smith, a restaurant keeper at Bozeman, committed suicide last week by taking morphine. The possession of a worthless husband led her to the rash act.

Thomas H. Harding has been arrested, examined and committed for trial, for killing the stage driver Ferguson, between Melrose and Glendale, two or three weeks ago.

Col. J. [illegible] Jenks, of Butte, was swindled out of $1500 last week by the gold brick scheme, an old friend and Grand Army comrade putting up the job. Both swindlers have been arrested. It seems odd that a man of Col. Jenks' standing and character could have been so imposed upon.

Christian Swansen cut his throat a couple of times and then hung himself, near Blackfoot, Deer Lodge county, one day last week. No cause could be assigned for the act other than that some one "for a josh" had told him his employers did not think he was a good worker, whereas he was very industrious and one of the best and most deserving employees they ever had. But it is thought as he was very sensitive that he took the joking to heart, and took his life in consequence.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office 44 Murray St., New York.

CRYING WOMEN.

[illegible] Pain [illegible] Weakness and Inflammation relieved in one minute [illegible] and Inflammation the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. At druggists 25c.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from WRIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Ross Saloon will be promptly attended to.

W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

SPECIAL.

Commencing TO-DAY, [illegible] we will offer a [illegible] of desirable [illegible] purchased by us at a great sacrifice. The benefit of which [illegible] we intend to give to our customers. We enumerate [illegible] and ask the attention of buyers to this special offering.

EXTRAORDINARY.

DRESS GOODS.

[illegible]

BARGAINS.

All wool Jerseys, worth $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 50, for $1, $1 20, $1 60 and $2 00
Summer Jackets, worth $5, for $4 00
Summer Jackets, worth $6 50, for $5 25
Summer Jackets, worth $7 50, for $5 75
Summer Jackets, worth $8, for $6 50
Summer Jackets, worth $9, for $7 75
Summer Jackets, worth $10, for $8 00
Summer Jackets, worth $11, for $9 00

Ladies Dressing Sacques at one-half price.
Boys Standard Percale waists, best styles, worth $1, for
Gents full finished white merino shirts and drawers, sold everywhere for $1 25, for
White Marseilles Quilts, genuine Barlow & Jones make, worth $2 50, for
Odd lines of kid Gloves (per pair) at
Extra inducements in Bath Towels. Bargains in accumulation of Remnants.

OLDS & KING, OLDS & KING, OLDS & KING,

186 First Street. 186 First Street. 186 First Street.

MORE BARGAINS.

[illegible]

Grand Exhibit [illegible]

For One Week Only!

Boys' C[illegible] Suits, Jacket and Pants, ages 4 to [illegible] years	$ 75
Boys' C[illegible] Suits, Jacket and Pants, ages 4 to 10 years	[illegible]
Boys' C[illegible] Suits, Jacket and Pants, ages 4 to 10 years	[illegible]
Boys' Cass Suits, Jacket and Pants, ages 4 to 10 years	3 50
Youths' C[illegible] Suits	5 00
	6 00
	5 00
Young Men's C[illegible] Suits	5 00
	6 50
	5 00
Nice Gray Duster	$1 00 to [illegible]
[illegible] Dusters	1 50 to [illegible]
Ladies' Cotton Suits	50c, 75c, $1 00
Ladies' Linen Dusters	At Cost
[illegible] for	$1 00
[illegible] 12 yards for	1 00
[illegible] yards for	1 00
Satin [illegible] 16 yards for	1 00
Ru[illegible] Bath [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] English Honey Comb Spreads, good [illegible] $2 00, for	1 [illegible]
Ladies' White Lawn Jacket	50
[illegible] Silk Gloves Reduced, Silk Mitts and Shades	
[illegible] Handkerchiefs	50
	50
	$1 00
	1 25
	1 50
Ladies' Half Bleached [illegible] Hose	35
	40
Fancy Cotton Hose, Ingrain, Seamless	25
	16
Child's & Misses Lisle Hose, ribbed knee	37½
Ladies' Black Lisle Thread Hose	25
Ladies' Skirting Tread striped	25 30
Bunting, all shades	10
Buntings, all shades	17
All Wool Nun's Veiling	5

E. Meyer & Co.

NO. 180 FIRST ST. and NO. 10 YAMHILL ST.

Portland, Oregon.

THE OLD CORNER.

[illegible]

The Great Eastern TEA CO.

228 First st., One Door from Salmon,

ALLOWS NO ELEMENT OF CHANCE

To enter into their popular way of doing business.

ALL THEIR CUSTOMERS ARE TREATED ALIKE.

[illegible]

CALL AND SAVE MONEY.

This reliable company has 26 stores in operation on this coast.

GRAND

[illegible]

Arrangements have been made by the citizens for a

GRAND CELEBRATION AT PORTLAND

July 3d & 5th

In honor of the usual Fourth of July.

Transportation lines have granted very low rates from all stations, good from July 1st to 7th inclusive.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 3d,

THERE WILL BE

Racing at City View Park

By as Fine a Field of Trotting and Running Horses as were ever brought together in Oregon.

During the Racing there will be A BASE BALL CONTEST, LAWN TENNIS, GLASS BALL SHOOTING, etc. FOR VALUABLE PRIZES.

ON MONDAY, JULY 5th,

A GRAND PARADE

INCLUDING THE

MILITARY FROM VANCOUVER, Militia from Other Parts of the State, And Local Organizations,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

REGATTA

In the Afternoon, consisting of Shell Rowing, Tub Racing, Swimming, etc.

IN THE EVENING,

A GRAND FINALE, CONSISTING OF

RIVER PARADE

In which at least 100 Boats will participate, illuminated with various Grand and Costly Lights and a Display of

FIREWORKS!

[illegible]

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

BALM'S CASH GROCERY

Opens June 7th, 1886

82 Washington st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN OREGON.

[illegible]

MRS AMELIA BALM Prop'r

PIPER HEIDSICK AND PIPER SEC CHAMPAGNE.

THE A P HOTALING CO.

Sole Agents for Pacific Coast.

CHAMPAGNE FLAVORED 5-CENT CIGARS

WILZINSKI BROS. & CO. Portland, Or.

Spring Millinery.

The usual Fine Assortment now on display at

MRS. G. A. CLARKE'S,

Fourth and Columbia.

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THE ST. CHARLES

LEADING HOTEL Of the Northwest.

Cor. Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon.

200 ROOMS

C. W. KNOWLES, Prop.

THE HOUSE HAS JUST BEEN THOROUGHLY overhauled from ground floor to attic, and painted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, entirely new in appointments.

AN OTIS ELEVATOR

Has just been introduced with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. THE ST. CHARLES, as now arranged, is evidently the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest.

THE RESTAURANT,

In charge of CHARLES HEILMAN, is conducted in First-Class Style and affords its patrons every Luxury known to the Epicure.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

ILWACO, W. T.,

ED. SPENCER & CO., Prop'rs.

First-class in Every Respect.

The Table Supplied with All the Delicacies of the Season.

Special Accommodations for Families Visiting the Seaside.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE,

Clatsop Beach, Oregon,

Will open for the season of 1886, Saturday, [illegible]

TABLE WILL BE FIRST-CLASS.

TERMS—per week [illegible]; per day [illegible]

Children under twelve and servants half price. For information address CHAS. OHLE, Manager, Seaside House, Clatsop county, Oregon, or D. P. THOMPSON, Receiver, Portland.

THE ARLINGTON,

SEATTLE, W. T.

O. N. MORSE, Prop'r

All Newly Furnished. New Management.

Unsurpassed by Any Hotel in the Northwest.

Excellent Facilities and Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

STOUT'S,

NORTH BEACH.

A complete change this year. Dining room and kitchen in charge of a competent steward and assistants.

All the Clams, Fish, Crabs and Oysters you can eat.

BAR VIEW HOTEL,

Tillamook Bar, Oregon,

Is Now Open for the Accommodation of Summer Visitors.

An abundance of Fresh Milk, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, Clams, Fish, Crabs and Wild Game.

Board and Room $7 to $10 per week

Address MRS LLOYD C SMITH, Hobsonville P. O., Tillamook Co., Or.

GRAY EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner of Front and Clay Sts., Portland, Or.

M. W. WILLIS, Propr.

Strictly a First-Class Cheap Family Home.

Terms, $1 to $1.50 per Day.

[illegible] Block from First street cars. Special [illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having purchased the mills of the [illegible] Lumbering Co., we are prepared to continue our business, lately interrupted by fire.

SMITH BROS. & CO.

Office and Mills at foot of Harrison [illegible]

Telephone No. 6.

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F. T. MERRILL

82 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

New and second hand wheels in stock. Send for Catalogue.

COLUMBIA

FIRE WORKS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF EVERY VARIETY, at wholesale and retail; also on hand for sale, at Pure Family Teas of every variety. [illegible]

OREGON OIL CLOTHING! [illegible]

No. 88 North First Street, [illegible]

VOL. 2[illegible] NO. [illegible]

Metropolitan Savings Bank

[illegible] per cent. [illegible] 5 per cent. [illegible] certificates 6 per cent.

Directors: H W Scott, H W Monastes, W H S[illegible], [illegible] Barber.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers

[illegible] Banking Business [illegible] Deposits [illegible] on favorable terms [illegible] available in Europe [illegible] Paris, Berlin, [illegible]

Portland National Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business.

[illegible] subject to check. [illegible] on San Francisco and New York [illegible] on favorable terms. [illegible] issued, available in Europe [illegible]

First National Bank

OF PORTLAND

[illegible] HENRY FAILING [illegible] G E WITHINGTON [illegible]

[illegible] available in Europe [illegible] TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS [illegible] drawn in sums to suit on [illegible] Frankfort on the Main, Hong Kong. COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

Willamette Savings Bank

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TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

ACCOUNTS kept subject to check. [illegible] on San Francisco & New York. [illegible] COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Directors: [illegible] Vice President, W. C. [illegible] Cashier, [illegible] Marquam, J. Loewenberg, [illegible] K. G. [illegible] Fleischner.

[illegible] | W. K. SMITH, Vice Pres't. | [illegible], Cashier

The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible] Thompson	W. K. Smith	J. W. Brazee
[illegible] Hirsch	C. A. Dolph	Ward S. Stevens
[illegible] Jeffery	H. M. Wade	Cleveland R[illegible]
[illegible] Dekum	Geo H Durham	[illegible]

S. W. cor. Second and Washington sts.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital and Reserve..... $3,000,000

Head Office 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made. Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate.

FRED K. TOWNSEND, Manager.

London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED.

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Head Office 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers credits, available in any city in the world.

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W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

OREGON & WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank

[illegible] First Street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits.

Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 "
Nine months 5½ "
One Year 6 "

LOANED ON MORTGAGES $7,597,721 in 11 Years.

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[illegible], and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to

WILLIAM REID, President.

CITY COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.

INSURANCE.

THE OREGON Fire and Marine Insurance Co. OF OREGON.

Capital Authorized	$300,000 00
Capital Paid Up in Cash	240 160 00
Assets January 1, 1886	315,771 4[illegible]

Principal office 41 Stark st., Portland.

Union Insurance Company

FIRE AND MARINE, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital ... $750,000

[illegible] Stark St. JAMES REID, Agent.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital	
Reserve fund (in addition)	$2 000 000
Deposit in Oregon	$375 000
	$10,000

Agency in Portland at No. 1 First street.

PHILIP O. SCHUYLER, Agent.

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O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers & Packers

And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats. Special attention given to supplying ships. Stalls 33, 34 and 36 Central Market, Portland.

PACIFIC MARKET.

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH, BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS.

Corner Third and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET,

Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

HEIRS WANTED.

[illegible]